THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII.—NO. 45. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

THE WAR.

BEGINNING OF THE END

END OF THE NAPOLEONIC DYNASTY.

MACMAHON'S ARMY ROUTED,

AND SURRENDERS TO THE KING.

NAPOLEON TOO ILL TO FLY

AND IS NOW A PRISONER.

FRANCE.

Proclamation from the Council of Ministers Announcing the Disaster to the French Arms—The Determination to Resist to the Last—News in the Chambers.

PARIS, September 4.—The Council of Ministers have issued the following proclamation to the people:

A great misfortune has come upon the country. After three days of heroic struggles, sustained by the army of Marshal MacMahon against three hundred thousand of the enemy, 40,000 men were made prisoners, General de Wimpffen, who took command of the army in place of MacMahon, badly wounded, has signed a capitulation. This cruel reverse will not shake our confidence. A complete state of defense of the country will be organized in a few days; a new army will be under the walls of Paris; another army is forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your energy will save France. The Emperor being made prisoner, the Government, in accordance with the public powers, will take all measures required by the gravity of events.

[Signed] COUNT DE PALIKAO,
JULES BRANY,
DE LA TOUR DE AUVERGNE,
GRANDEPERRET,
CLEMONT DEVERNOIS
P. MAGNE,
BUSSON BILLAULT,
JEROME DAVID,
of the Council of Ministers.

In the Senate yesterday the Minister of War said: "We have learned through various official channels that Marshal Bazaine failed in the attempt to free himself from the hostile armies which held him shut up around Metz. His efforts were heroic. The King of Prussia could not help rendering justice to the valor of our soldiers. Marshal MacMahon, after endeavoring to reach Bazaine in the direction of the north, was obliged to retire in the environs of Sedan. There was several days' fighting with alternations of success and reverse, but we contended against an enemy our superior in numbers, and in spite of the most energetic efforts, terminated in the defeat of our arms. Other advices of Prussian origin are still more unfavorable, but don't appear to us worth credit in all cases, and the Government would be unwilling to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating them to the public. Our reverses afflict us. It is impossible for us to witness without emotion so much carnage and so much devotion, though unavailing; but this night, far from taking away our energy, augments and redoubles it. Since the present cabinet came into power it has drawn from France all that her resources could yield, and they still remain so strong that, with energy and the help of the nation, we may yet have the last word. Let us hope that God will help us to drive the enemy from our soil."

Jerome David added to the above by stating that the defenses of the capital were in the best condition, and according to competent judges capable of resisting all efforts of the enemy. Let us defend it, he said, on the walls and in the streets, and if it must be, we will bury ourselves under its ruins.

In the Corps Legislatif a statement of the situation was made similar to that in the Senate. Jules Favre declared: "We are unanimous for defense until death. [Great applause.] It is time that complaints should cease, if we wish to repair our disasters." He concluded by attacking the Imperial family and proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of General Trochu. Count de Palikao and the Chamber protested.

ENGLAND.

THE DECISIVE BLOW.

The Movements and Encampments Immediately Preceding the Downfall of MacMahon's Army.

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 4.—The following dispatch is from the special correspondent of the *Tribune* at the headquarters of the King of Prussia, eight miles from Sedan, Thursday night, September 1st.

After their defeats on the 30th and 31st ult. the French retreated *en masse* on Sedan, and encamped around it. From what I learned from French prisoners, of whom you may imagine there was no lack in this vicinity, they believed the road to Mezieres would always be open to them, and therefore, in case of another defeat before Sedan, their retreat would be easily accomplished. On the evening of Wednesday, at about half-past 6 o'clock, I was at the Crown Prince's quarters at Chemaye, a village some thirteen miles from Sedan to the south-southwest on the main road. At half-past 7 o'clock in the evening I saw there was a great movement among the troops encamped all around us, and we thought at first the King was riding through the bivouacks; but soon the Prince's equipages came pouring through the village, their band playing "Die Wacht Am Rhin," as they marched along with swinging stride. I saw at once by the men's faces that something extraordinary was going on. It was plain that all the troops were in the lightest possible marching order, all their knapsacks were left behind, and they were carrying nothing but cloaks slung around their shoulders, except that once or two *corps d'armée* had rolled their camp kettles. But if the camp kettles were left behind, cartouche cases were there hanging heavily in front of the men's belts, unbalanced as they ought to be by knapsacks. Soon I learned that the whole Prussian Corps, those sent from Prince Frederick Charles's army, the second army and the Crown Prince's army was making a forced march to the left in the direction of Douchery and Mezieres, in order to shut up around Metz. All efforts were heroic. The King of Prussia could not help rendering justice to the valor of our soldiers. Marshal MacMahon, after endeavoring to reach Bazaine in the direction of the north, was obliged to retire in the environs of Sedan. There was several days' fighting with alternations of success and reverse, but we contended against an enemy our superior in numbers, and in spite of the most energetic efforts, terminated in the defeat of our arms. Other advices of Prussian origin are still more unfavorable, but don't appear to us worth credit in all cases, and the Government would be unwilling to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating them to the public. Our reverses afflict us. It is impossible for us to witness without emotion so much carnage and so much devotion, though unavailing; but this night, far from taking away our energy, augments and redoubles it. Since the present cabinet came into power it has drawn from France all that her resources could yield, and they still remain so strong that, with energy and the help of the nation, we may yet have the last word. Let us hope that God will help us to drive the enemy from our soil."

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When I had seen the last regiments dash through for the night, which they went can really not be called marching in the ordinary sense—I started at about a quarter past eight in the evening for Vendress, where the King's headquarters were, and I reached it only after a houseroom for man and beast, especially the latter, as being far the most important on the eve of a great battle. When I got within about half a mile of Vendress I heard a steady trot, a sharp "halt!" rang out through the clear air. I brought my horse to a standstill, knowing that a Prussian sentry is not to be trifled with. As I pulled up, twenty yards off I heard the clicks of their locks as they brought their weapons in full cock and covered me. My reply being satisfactory, I jogged on into Vendress, and my mare and myself had soon forgotten sentinels, forced marches and coming battles, one of us on the straw, the other on the floor.

At seven, Thursday morning, my servant came to wake me, saying that the King's horses were harnessing and his Majesty would leave in half an hour for the battle-field; and as the cannonade had already been heard near Sedan, I jumped up, seized crusts of bread, wine, cigars, &c., and crammed them into my holster, taking my breakfast on the way. Just as I got mounted my horse, King William drove out in an open carriage with four horses for Chevange, about three and a half miles south of Sedan. Much against my will I was compelled to follow the King's staff to precede me on the road to the scene of action, where I arrived myself some nine o'clock. It was impossible to ride fast, all the roads being blocked with artillery, ammunition wagons, ambulances, etc.

As I rode on to the crest of a hill which rises sharply about six or seven hundred feet above the little hamlet of Frenois, nestled in a grove below, a most glorious panorama burst on my view. As General Forsyth, of the United States army, remarked to me later in the day, it would have been worth coming merely to see so splendid a scene without "battle's magnificently stern array." In the lovely valley below us, from the knoll on which I stood with the King and staff, we could see not only the whole valley of the Meuse, but also beyond the great woods of Bois de Dioup and Francheval into Belgium, and as far as the hilly forest of Munson on the other side of the frontier. Right at our feet lay the little town of Sedan, famous for its fortifications by Vauban, and as the birthplace of Turenne, the great Marshal—known also as the place where Sedan chairs originated. As we were only about two and a quarter miles from the town, we could easily distinguish its principal edifices without the aid of field glasses. On the left was a pretty church, its gothic spire of sandstone offering a conspicuous target for Prussian guns, had Gen. Moltke thought fit to bombard the town. To the right, on the southeast of the church, was a large barrack, with the fortifications of the citadel behind it, and behind it, to the southeast tenth century, very useless even against four-pounder Krupp field pieces. This building I believe is now an arsenal. Beyond the citadel in the heart of Sedan. On a rising hill above me, just to the southeast, but completely commanded by the hills on both sides of the river, which runs in front of the citadel, the French had flooded the low meadows in the valley before coming to the railway bridge at Bozielle, in order to stop the Germans from advancing on the town in that direction. With their usual stupidity, for one can find no other word for it the French had failed to mine the bridge at Bozielle, and it was of immense service to the Prussians throughout the battle. The Prussians actually threw up earthworks on the iron bridge itself to protect it from the French, who more than once attempted early in the day to storm the bridge in the hope of breaking the Bavarian communication between the right and left banks of the Meuse. This they were unable to do, and although their cannon shot had almost demolished their parapet, the bridge itself was not materially damaged.

On projecting spurs of the hill crowned by the woods of Lamartee, of which I have already spoken, the Bavarians had posted two batteries of six-pounder rifled steel Krupp guns, which kept up a duello till the very end of the day with the siege guns of Sedan, across the Meuse. Still further to the right flank, or rather to the east, for our line was a circular one, crossing at Frenois, with Sedan in the center, like the star on the Turkish standard, was an undulating plain above the village of Bazeille, terminating about one and a half miles from Sedan in the woods of Bellevue. Midland, that is to say, in a line from Bazeille north there is a ravine watered by a tiny brook, which was the scene of the most desperate struggle and of the most obstinate fighting of the whole battle. This stream, whose name I have forgotten, if it ever had one, runs right behind the town of Sedan from the woods of Fleigneux on the north, behind the town rises a hill dotted with cottages and fruit-laden orchards, and crowned by the wood Lazarenne, which runs down to the valley of which I have just spoken. Between this wood and the town were encamped the white shelter-tents standing out clear among the dark fruit trees. In these camps one could see throughout the day huge masses of troops which were never used. Even during the height of the battle these were left on the Von John Porter's men at the second battle of Bull Run. We imagined that they must have been undisciplined Gardes Mobile, whom the French generals dared not bring into action against the enemy. To the Prussian left of these French camps, separated from them by a wooded ravine, was a long, bare hill, something like one of the hills on Long Island.

This hill, on which the village of Illy stands, was the scene of the hardest fighting of the day, formed one of the keys of the position of the French army. When once its crest was covered with Prussian artillery, the whole town of Sedan was completely at the mercy of the German guns, as they were not only about the town, but the town almost within musket range of them.

Still further to the left lay the village of Illy, set on fire early in the day by French shells. South of this a broken railway bridge, blown up by the French to protect their right, was in possession of the Prussians. This railway bridge, on a line to Mezieres, was a wooded hill, crowned by the new and most hideous chateau, as he calls it, of one Monsieur Puve. It was here the Crown Prince and his staff stood during the battle, as from a rather more extensive but less central view, and therefore less desirable, than ours, where stood the King, Count Bismarck, Von Roon, the War Minister, Gen. Moltke and Generals Sheridan and Forsyth, to say nothing of your correspondent.

Having thus endeavored to give some faint idea of the scene of what is, in all probability, the decisive battle of the war, I will now give an account of the position of the different corps at the commencement of the action, premising that all the movements were of the simplest possible nature, the object of the Prussian generals being merely to close the crescent of troops with which they began into a circle, by extending a junction between the Saxons on the right and the Prussian Guard corps on the left. This junction took place about noon, near the little village of Illy, on on the Bozille ravine, behind Sedan, of which I have already spoken. Once their terrible circle formed, and self-sustaining, it began to grew steadily smaller and smaller, until at last the fortifications of Sedan itself were entered. On the extreme right were the Saxons, one corps d'armee with King William's guards, also a corps d'armee in reserve behind them. The Guards had suffered terribly at Gravelotte, where they met the Imperial Guard, and the King would not allow them to be again so cruelly decimated. I subsequently came to state that this arrangement was very far indeed from being pleasing to the Guards themselves, who are ever anxious to be in the forefront of battle. The Guards and Saxons then, about 75,000 strong, were on the extreme right bank of the Meuse, between Rubecourt and La Chapel, at which latter village Prince Albert of Saxony, who is in command of the corps, which had been formed into a little extra army by themselves, passed the night of Thursday. The ground from Rubecourt to La Moncelle was occupied by the first Bavarian corps. The second Bavarian corps extended their front from near the Brozielle railway bridge to a point on the high road from Douchery to Sedan, not far from the little village of Douchery, before it. Here the Crown Prince was placed. The ground from Toney to Illy, through the large village of Floing, was held by the first and third Prussian Corps, belonging to Prince Frederick Charles, and temporarily attached to the army of the Crown Prince. This was the position of the troops about nine o'clock on Thursday morning, September 1st, and no great advance took place till later than that, for the artillery had at first all the work to do.

Still further to the left near Douchery were twenty thousand Wurtemburgers, ready to cast off the French from Mezieres in case of their making a push for that fortress. The number of the Prussian troops engaged was estimated by General Moltke at 150,000, and that of the French at 120,000. We know that MacMahon had with him on Tuesday 120,000 men—that is four corps: his own, that lately commanded by General Douay, now under General de Lartique, Le Brun, that of Felix Douay, brother, of General Abel Douay, killed at Weissenburg, and a fourth corps principally composed of Garde Mobile, the name of whose commander has escaped me. MacMahon, although wounded, commanded in chief on the French side. It is almost needless to say that the Commander-in-Chief of the Prussians was Von Moltke, with the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince of Saxony, immediately next in command.

There were few stray cannon shots fired. There were skirmishing shots, however, as soon as the range was obtained, but the real battle did not commence till 8 o'clock, beginning a sharp artillery fight at nine, when the batteries had each got within easy range, and shells began to do serious work. At 11:55 o'clock a musketry fire from the valley in front of Illy was opened; about 12:25 o'clock it became exceedingly lively, being one continuous fire, only broken by the growling of the artillery, which played with deadly effect on the advancing Saxon and Bavarian columns. General Sheridan, by whose side I was standing, told me he did not remember ever to have heard such a well sustained fire from infantry, and he has

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

THE COMMERCIAL.—Mr. Isaac M. Wilson is an authorized agent for the daily and weekly COMMERCIAL.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. PREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
DEPUTY PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE RING CONVENTION AND THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM—CONTEMPT FOR THE POPULAR WISHES.

The Managers' Convention of Tuesday last furnish abundant food for reflection to all honest and thinking Republicans, proving as they do a demonstration, all that we have alleged against them. We shall continue to note, from time to time, as we find leisure, such features of the proceedings as bring these points into the strongest light.

Not the least striking of these is the treatment of the pretended reference of the Crawford County System, intended, as we alleged, only as a sort of a tub thrown out to the whale, and now conclusively shown to have been no better than a sham and an imposture.

And here it is to be observed in the first place, that while in and about the two cities the vote is almost unanimous in favor of the change, scarcely any return is made for the country, the whole aggregate vote reported by the organ itself, after its false statement of 10,000, amounting to but 2,228, or a good deal less than *one-tenth* of the 25,000 Republicans, in whose name it presumes to speak; so that even though the Convention had voted unanimously for its candidates, it cannot be held to have represented *one-tenth* of the party, and can have no binding effect whatever upon the other *nine-tenths*. We hope therefore to hear no more about either the organ's 25,000, or the alleged poverty of the Reform Convention in not having quite so many delegates. It *drummed* hard, as all its readers know, to bring out its recruits, and the result tells the tale of its success, just as we predicted it would be.

The reason for suppressing the returns from the country are too obvious to be misunderstood. It was only because they were unwilling to betray the poverty of their own meetings, and thereby to prove the truth of what we have said about them. As the fact stands revealed we have 11 votes in the Fifth ward; 5 in the Eighteenth: 10 in Braddock; 7 in the fourth precinct of Elizabeth; 16 in Snowden; 17 in Harrison; 15 in Forward; and this after all the appeals of the organ, and all the interested exertions of candidates to bring out votes. How many were polled in the *suppressed* districts the people will judge. The managers and their organ have been ashamed to parade them, but we are authorized to infer that they could not have arranged *half-a-dozen* in each! And this is the beggarly system, and this the voice of the people! Could impudence go further, or effrontery be more shameless?

But how has the Convention dealt with so significant and overwhelming an indication even on the part of those of its own friends, whom the "org an" has so industriously and unfairly endeavored to prejudice against the Crawford County System? Why, instead of even *reading* the returns to let either the party or the Convention itself know the popular mind which has so clearly indicated that its own organization was condemned or a rotten and corrupt thing, a resolution is introduced in the general series to *refer* the whole to the next Committee, and even this dodging and evasive resolution is tabled on the ground that the Convention was then too thin "to debate and consider it properly"—the country delegates having shown their interest in the proceedings by *going home*, and such as were left being *authorized by the Convention* to vote for their absent colleagues who are always supposed, under the "organ's" theory, to hold a personal proxy *from their constituents*, which they are bound to use, and do exercise themselves, free from all approaches of bribery, which, as it thinks, would be sure to reach the electors if they were trusted with the privilege of voting for their own candidates! And so ends the farce of the Crawford county reference, in the face of the fact that more than *three-fourths* even of their own voters have declared in its favor, in despite of all the exertions of the managers and their organ to make it odious to them! If the people doubt longer as to the low estimate which these fellows place on their opinions, and are disposed to ratify the doings of these defiant dictators, we have greatly overrated their self-respect and courage both.

To show, however, the absurdity of the argument so industriously employed by the managers with the *rural voters*, that if they surrender their power to the *majority* the *cities* will swamp the *country*, and the people of the latter lose all chance for public office, it is only necessary to refer to the texture of the ticket which has just been nominated. All the candidates presented, from Congressman down, with the exception of *one* member of the Assembly (Wirt) and the Jury Commissioner (Young) hail from the two cities; and it is with these two little bones scornfully flung to them by the managers, who suppose the country people to be so hungry for office that they are to be contented, and to go home prepared to do any other job for these managers whenever they may be called upon.

Is any Republican in the country weak enough to suppose that with the many good men there it could have fared so poorly on the Crawford County System? No. The people of the country who listen to these men are greatly deluded in supposing that it is for them that they are concerned, and these very nominations prove it. All they aim at is the control which these little county districts give them in the formation of a ticket, which they make, as has just now shown, to suit themselves, without caring whether there is any country man on it or not. The rural districts are but *counters* in the game which these managers annually play at their expense, as well as that of the public welfare and the prosperity of the party.

THE COURT HOUSE JOB DEFENDED.

Now that the office-holders' clique have "put through" their ticket, composed of the old set, with certain changes the better to serve their purposes, the "organ" comes boldly out in defense of the Indexing Job of the Court House Ring. It wants to know if "GEORGE SHIRAS, B. F. LUCAS, ALEX. HILANDS and STEPHEN GEYER," or either of them, have by giving the Job to Mr. EB. WILLIAMS at a price twice or thrice as great as responsible bidders offering ample security would have performed the work for, "plundered the county." We have only to repeat what we have before said: These gentlemen have done what they have done, and the public is at liberty to draw its own conclusions, for our own part we will say what we have before said, that we believe that these gentlemen, who have a recognized standing for integrity in the community, have, after considerable delay and much urgency on the part of the Ring, been persuaded to do that which their judgment did not approve, and which they would not do again.

Of Mr. HILANDS, who knows the Job through and through, it should be said that from the first he refused to sanction it, that he denounced it and still denounces it as "utterly indefensible," and we might borrow his own language of condemnation to strengthen our own in characterizing the transaction. His testimony would be enough, and we might cite it as bearing us out in all we have said of the Job.

But let us go briefly into the history of this Job of the Court House Ring, which the "organ" defends so valiantly. It is an old customer. As long ago as when Judge WILLIAMS was on the bench it first made its appearance. Judges HAMPTON and WILLIAMS discovering that the commission had awarded the contract to WILLIAMS at a price more than double the offer of equally capable and responsible parties, and more than four times the price at which others offered to take the contract, refused to confirm the award. It was too plainly a scheme to make money out of the tax-payers, whom they were bound to protect. The Job was beaten, but not the Ring. They simply changed their tactics. Judges HAMPTON and WILLIAMS were too honest, and must be circumvented. A piece of special legislation was resorted to. EB. WILLIAMS, the to-be receipient-in-chief, who was on hand in Harrisburg, in some subordinate capacity or other around the capital—(these chaps generally manage to live off the public)—undertook to engineer it through. It required but a few hours to "put through" a "little bill" the same as the old law, only the clause requiring the contract to be confirmed by the Judges was stricken out. To the Commissioners was given the whole business. If Messrs. HUMPHREYS, KERR, TAYLOR and WHITE, who are up for re-election, voted against the swindle, they probably will be able to show it. WILLIAMS put in his old bid three and four times higher than others—and to him the contract was awarded, of course. The Job was designed for him, and he must have it. The Judges having been disposed of by the trick of special legislation, the Court House Ring triumphed, and the taxpayers cannot escape paying the bill. WILLIAMS will pocket twice or thrice the salary of any Judge on the bench, and half a dozen hangers-on will have good places at large pay while the Job lasts.

Nor is this all. Somebody had a pretended patent for doing the Job, which the Commissioners bought for four thousand dollars. What else has been done to swell the Job will come out in due time.

Now this is the transaction. It cannot be made any different by attaching a score of respectable names to it. It is just what Mr. HILANDS says it is, "utterly indefensible." It is what Judges HAMPTON and WILLIAMS discovered it to be. If respectable gentlemen can be made use of in such a manner the better do we discover the power of the Ring and all the more important is it that it should be broken.

The taxpayers, when they come to foot the thirty or forty thousand dollar bill, will not be likely to feel any better on being told that certain very respectable gentlemen gave out the Job. But they can leave HUMPHREYS, WHITE, KERR and TAYLOR at home and cause the "organ" to understand that the time has gone by when it can whip them into the support of a Ring that live by Jobs procured by special legislation.

DENYING CAMERON.

One of the prime outside movers of the Convention of last week did us the honor to call yesterday and assure us that *General* SIMON CAMERON (where he won the title of General we know not, unless in the war he made on the Winnebagoes for their hard cash,) had nothing to do with the nomination of any ot their ticket, and that none of any of them were in any sense "his friends." Our polite visitor went so far as to denounce CAMERON with being "corrupt through and through—a selfish, unscrupulous old politician, and a man devoid of principle." Indeed, so far as CAMERON is concerned, our visitor has, we think, got his exact measure and stature. But when he assures us that such men as HUMPHREYS, of the Legislative ticket, are independent and not owned, he must be under the impression that we are uninformed of the last winter's work at Harrisburg. This is not only not so, but we will speak out so plainly in regard to it before this campaign is over, that our visitor *cannot* withhold support from the Reform ticket. It is the ticket of the people against the Ring, and the latter must go down.

THE intense interest with which both the Germans and the French among us watch the progress of the tremendous conflict between their respective compatriots in Europe is in itself creditable. It is not enough to call the sentiment natural, unless we remember the difference of nature between the meaner and the nobler races. A Hindoo abroad cares little how it fares with his countrymen, blood relations in the old home, and though the Chinaman in California has a superstitious wish for his bones to rest in the natal soil, it may be doubted whether he would feel much concern if told that war was raging in the Central Flowery Land, or that it was invaded by the outside barbarians. The intensity with which our German and French citizens sympathize with their faraway countrymen, whether in success or in failure, and the liberality with which they have contributed to relieve the suffering caused them by the war, are really interesting illustration of occidental civilization. In all the large towns of both the East and the West, committees of both nationalities were formed early in the war for the purpose of collecting funds for the use of the sick and wounded in the old homes, and their appeals have been responded to with admirable liberality. As appears from the published lists, even the poorest do not withhold their mite, while the rich give with noble generosity. In Pittsburgh there are few French people, and we presume that they have made their contributions through the New York Committee. An organization was not needed. From the *Freiheits Freund*, we are sorry to learn, that the Germans of this region have not contributed so abundantly as their enthusiasm and their wealth led people to expect. But we are persuaded that they need nothing more than to be reminded that under the circumstances an enthusiasm which rests content with mere words and demonstrations of joy in the victories of their countrymen is poor evidence of the reality or depth of their sympathy for the multitudes whom those victories have left destitute, deprived of limbs and unable to help themselves. However liberal the Germans at home may be and we know they will do all in their power, still there must be frightful suffering, which money would alleviate. We earnestly urge our German friends to do more in this matter. Above all, it is important to avoid delay. Do at once what you can. Many Americans, if solicited may like to contribute.

THE office-holders' clique begin to feel the responsibility they have assumed in bringing a second Republican ticket into the field. The "organ," especially, is uncomfortable, and endeavors badly in its attempts to defend the Ring. As usual, the cry, "Stand by the Party!" is raised, as though everybody did not know that its only meaning is, "Stand by the Ring!" Once admit the argument and the power of the leaders is made perpetual, and the Ring will be secure for all time to come in their schemes of Jobbery. "Stand by the Party!" shout the Court House Ring. "Stand by the Party!" shriek the recipients of special legislation. Republicans will "Stand by the Party!" and in doing so put down the Rings. It is to the only way to save the party. The time for Reform has come. The outrages of the Rings have become unendurable. Job succeeds Job. The promise of "better men" is kept by bringing forward a platoon of old hacks for the offices. Popular sentiment is to be braved to the last. Better let the party go down than lose the spoils, say the leaders. Not so the people, however. Save the party and let the Rings go down, is their watch word. Honesty, Economy and Reform is written on the banner under which the Republicans will march to victory.

WHEN they read that General SHERIDAN was received in Berlin with much distinction, a few readers may need to be told, they must not understand that the population followed him with shouts and hurrahs, or insisted on carrying him on their shoulders. We may safely assume that some, a limited number, of the Berlinese were a little curious to see him, and no doubt gazed at him with a certain respect; and we know that he had the honor of dining with Minister BANCROFT. But the real honor conferred on the General was the permission granted him to accompany the headquarters of the King. From Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP's letter to the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* we learn that it is a principle with General MOLTKE to have as few unemployed persons as possible attached to the headquarters of his generals. Great was the eagerness among the small princes and some other dignitaries of Germany to accompany the King, and great was the pressure to get permission to do so. At the solicitation of General MOLTKE, most of the Prussian princes renounced this pleasure as an example to "the smaller fry," or perhaps to enable him with a better grace to refuse "the smaller fry" the privilege desired. It seems that various distinguished foreigners were candidates for the same favor, nearly all of whom were refused. The German-American General WILLICH was one of these. SHERIDAN's request was at once granted, as in two hours after his arrival in Berlin, he was provided with the necessary papers. The fact we fancy to be that the favor was requested by General GRANT for Generals SHERIDAN and FORSYTHE, and that it was yielded in compliment to the American people. According to Mr. KAPP, who speaks by authority, General SHERIDAN never intended to join the headquarters of the French army. Fortunate for him that he did not! Few sensible people we suppose failed to take it for granted that the reported application of Dr. EVANS, of Paris, to the Emperor in behalf of SHERIDAN, was either a mere fabrication, or a mere piece of impertinence in the illustrious man of teeth.

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"One prominent fact, however, seems to us to be evident: it is that this universal butchering, this frightful spectacle giving to a trembling world, this fearful combat without pity or end to war. If Louis takes up the scepter of Charlemagne fallen from the hands of France, but it is a broken scepter. No longer the emblem of Justice, but of a dead Power, of glory, indeed, but glory that does not shine on the future. No longer is it a question that shall prevail, peace or nation, and Germany, united by the victory of Prussia, will hereafter be either greater or more powerful than yesterday if her aggrandisement is not the signal for a liberal progress of humanity. Her flag will not be carried, as if it is only to continue to shelter effete institutions.

"The struggle, henceforth, is no longer between the monarchical forces of the nations; it is in their moral development, their civilization and their liberties. Whoever, even the most skilful, may be victorious, will remain, we hope, the great leading and glorious nation. To-day, we feel that our hearts beat for it a day, doubtless, not far distant, the destiny of the people will no longer be left in the hands of one man; the day when a less barbarous justice will settle the disputes among nations, the day when we shall not consume the brightest resources and energies of the nations to get at risk the equilibrium of public forces, the genius of France will not have to mourn, as to-day, what she has lost in material power. Countries will no longer be measured by the size of their territory and the number of their people, but by the worth of the progress they have made and the liberties they have conquered. On that day France, cured of her wounds, will be happier than ever, the way in which she is torn, take the place of honor which belongs to her in the front rank among civilized nations."

WHEN the Reform Ticket was nominated the office-holders' Ring recognized its excellence and strength and were profuse in their promises to nominate "better men." But how has the promise been kept? By renominating the old set with two or three exceptions which will insure no improvement even if successful. In the greed for spoils all the fine promises have been forgotten, and the leaders are busy whipping Democrats into the support of the Bourbon ticket. But they will not be whipped in. The demand for Reform is everywhere raised, and the people are going to work out reform in their own way. TAX payers have come to the conclusion that it is time they had something to say about the way their money is spent. The presence of a horde of corruptionists living on the public, and from one years' end to another inventing special legislation to create jobs, whereby taxation is annually increased, is not a pleasinge sight to tax payers. The chaos, not to say corruption, in the Commissioners' office, has become unendurable. The open and shameless defense by the "organ" of the Job of the Court House Ring, which was consummated at the very moment they were manouvering to control nominations, is an insult to those who pay the bill, an insult which will be resented at the polls. The penalty for all these grievances is going to be enforced by the displacement of the Rings, whose only idea of party fealty and patriotism is jobs that enable them to live off the public.

WE are called upon by the "organ" to show that there *was* "a bargain" whereby Mr. ANDERSON was nominated for Senator on the Ring ticket. We simply call attention to the facts in the case, and leave the people to judge. Last fall Mr. ANDERSON entered the Republican Convention as a reformer and would have been nominated, but for the bitter hostility and personal, persistent and, as Mr. ANDERSON knows, unscrupulous efforts of such leaders as EBERETT, MACKEY & Co. The simple truth is, Mr. ANDERSON was "marked out." This year we find Mr. ANDERSON the candidate of Messrs. EBERETT, MACKEY & Co. The question is, who has changed and what has produced it? Let the "organ" be a little less testy. It will not help anybody's case to hurl epithets at us. The query in regard to Mr. ANDERSON's position and nomination grows legitimate out of the state of the case. We have simply drawn attention to it, and the fluttering of the "organ" is well calculated to strengthen rather than allay suspicion. Mr. ANDERSON deserves, if the thing is possible, a better defense. What the "organ" should busy itself about is a plain answer to the question: Has ANDERSON capitulated to EBERETT, MACKEY & Co, or have they capitulated to him?

IT is within the knowledge of scores of our citizens that of late when needed legislation has been wanted, it has been necessary to accompany bills to be passed into laws with greenbacks. Plenty of instances might be cited where petitions not thus backed were of no more avail than if they had been made to dead men. It is wonderful how quickly money will change all this. Experience has taught the community that, if there were no other reasons, it would be cheaper to make the necessary effort to send to Harrisburg representatives who will not need prompting in this manner, and who will have no thought of making money by "putting through" special legislation, on the sly or otherwise, for the sake of the jobs that will flow into the hands of themselves or their friends. The only correction of the evil is in the election of the Reform ticket.

IT is said that in view of the conceded inability of the venerable JOSEPH ROSS to perform the duties of Prothonotary, the office has been "farmed out" and a new Ring formed. No use, gentlemen, the venerable JOSEPH is not destined to be Prothonotary. Mr. GEORGE NEELD, the Reform candidate, will be Mr. WALTER's successor. The people are going to vote their convictions this year, and the Ringleaders and office-holders will be required to take back seats.

THE latest piece of athletic folly was exhibited on Friday afternoon in New York by one Frank Jacobus, who climbed up to the top of Trinity Church steeple. This steeple is the tallest in the country, being two hundred and eighty-five feet high. It is of brown stone, hexagonal in shape, with kleets five feet apart, along each angle extending to a hemispherical crown moulding about six feet in diameter. Below this moulding is another and similar shape, but smaller; and above this is a brass cross, six feet high. Visitors may go up inside the steeple to a height of two hundred and fifty feet. Between the kleets are slightly projecting mouldings. Jacobus started on this come out of one of the windows and begin the difficult ascent, which he soon accomplished, and then standing on the horizontal bar of the cross, he said that he could be seen below. He went through various gymnastics in the approved style of a performer on the horizontal bar, and created an intense excitement by his dangerous manœuvres at that perilous height. He finally pulled off his handkerchief and descended to *terra firma*, having done no good to himself or any one else by his feat. It is noticed as evidence of the great physical exertion necessarily involved, that his pulse, fifteen minutes afterward, ran at one hundred and sixty.

THE point on which the Republicans of Missouri have split is with reference to removing the disqualifications imposed on the late rebels in that State. The "Liberals," headed by Senator Schurz, take the ground that the time has come for doing so, and indorse the constitutional amendments providing for the removal of all disqualifications. The "Proscriptionists" simply indorse the propriety of submitting the question to the people, without expressing an opinion for or against the amendments.

THE WAR.

ENGLAND.

Death of Marshal MacMahon.

LONDON, Noon, September 6.—MacMahon lies dead at Namur, in Belgium.

Bismarck Interviewed—Conditions of Peace—Strasburg and Metz Must Be Given Up to Prussia.

LONDON, September 6.—A correspondent has had an interview with Bismarck at the King's headquarter's near Sedan, on the second instant. In response to his inquiry, what were likely to be the conditions of peace demanded by the King of Prussia's Government, the Count replied: There are three ways of stopping an attack on the Rhine provinces. First, we might make Alsace and Lorraine a neutral State like Luxemburg or Belgium, extending from the former country to Switzerland, and so separating France and Prussia by a group of neutral States; but I confess it appears to me that the neutrality of existing small States is already so difficult to protect, and is at every moment capable of so many and so dangerous complications, that I do not think it would be worth while to make more neutral States with new duties and dangers.

Secondly, We might annex Alsace and Lorraine and hold them as conquered territory, but I am sure this would not be looked on favorably by a majority of my German fellow countrymen. We are all most anxious for complete our unity, but we do not want any people among us who are unwilling members of the German nation; that the Alsatians would be most obliged subjects to the King of Prussia, in spite of the great majority of them speaking the German language, and being of Teutonic origin, there can be no doubt.

Thirdly, There remains to us a third course, to take Metz and Strasburg, and to keep them. This is what we shall do. Strasburg, particularly, is absolutely needful for the protection of South Germany, which is at the mercy of the French army. So long as France possesses Strasburg, there is always a point for French invading army. Now, it would be very unfair if we were to leave our South German brethren unprotected, after they have fought so bravely and well by our side in this campaign. Then, again, by holding Strasburg we could always prevent any movement on the Rhine. We should be able not only to march an army by the Valley of Main on Paris, but to take a French army marching on Mayence or Coblentz on the flank and rear. So we have besieged Strasburg vigorously, and when we have got the old German town back again, we shall make a *tabula rasa* of it.

"But allow me to suggest, " I said, "that the cession of Strasburg is not a thing to which France will be easily reconciled, all the more because it is, as you say, the key of France on the east." "My dear sir," was the reply, "you have been with us continually since our entry into France. I have heard you constantly talking French. Now, have you not seen that we would be difficult for the French to be more angry with us for our victories over them than they already are? No, if we are compelled to the Ballon de Strasbourg itself, and just because they are and will for many and a year to come very sore against us, we must take care not to leave in their hands the means of doing us a mischief. When you meet a drunken man in the streets, you do not ask if he is mischievous? Call a policeman, don't you? Well, Strasburg and Metz will have to be our policemen, and good strong ones, too."

"It is curious," I remarked, "how much the French do hate the Prussians, and what stories they tell and believe about you. I have lived in Paris, and I know that there are told there as facts some fables which are all but incredible." "Yes," answered Bismarck, "we have taken the place of the English thirty, nay, fifty years ago, but as they have come to forget their battles of perfidious Albion, so they will have to find some day or other that there is some good in us also. It seems as if the French nation stood in contrast to the English, and that a natural law was in which she is torn, take the place of honor which belongs to her in the front rank among civilized nations."

Peace Proposals to King William.

The *Daily News* of this morning has a special dispatch from Paris, which says that Jules Favre, in the name of the new Ministry, has dispatched a message to the King of Prussia, of Prussia, to evacuate French territory in consideration of the abolition by France of her standing army.

The Capture of the Emperor has No Influence on the Continuation of the War.

Count Bismarck telegraphs officially to London:

"VENDRES, September 3.—I have spoken with the Emperor Napoleon about peace, but he has answered that as a prisoner he has no power, and that everything depends on Paris. Paris. Thus the capture of the Emperor has no influence on the continuation of the war.

Irish Sympathy with France.

LONDON, September 5.—Meetings were held yesterday at Ennis, Tipperary and Killarney, to sympathize with the French.

Letter from M. Guizot.

LONDON, September 6.—M. Guizot has written a long private letter to an English friend, in which he declares in favor of France, that men, money, and territory, and is equal in perseverance. The age is with France, and France is true to it. He deprecates despondingly the failure of the great object of his diplomatic career, which was to make popular on both sides of the Channel the union of France and England. The letter is not dated.

The Battle, Rout and Surrender at Sedan, as Detailed by a Foreign Officer.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 6.—A *Tribune* correspondent, a French officer with MacMahon's army, who was present at Sedan, tells his own tale of French side, and the rout, and was shut up in Sedan with the French army, having been released, has reached London with the following account:

SEDAN, September 3.—Early on the morning of the 31st, orders were given to bring into the town all wagons, trains and oxen which had been left outside the glacis. By this time the streets were filled with droves of oxen and wagons, and I thought the confusion could not be greater, but in a few hours after his arrival in Berlin, he was provided with the necessary papers. The fact we fancy to be that the favor was requested by General GRANT for Generals SHERIDAN and FORSYTHE, and that it was yielded in compliment to the American people. According to Mr. KAPP, who speaks by authority, General SHERIDAN never intended to join the headquarters of the French army. Fortunate for him that he did not! Few sensible people we suppose failed to take it for granted that the reported application of Dr. EVANS, of Paris, to the Emperor in behalf of SHERIDAN, was either a mere fabrication, or a mere piece of impertinence in the illustrious man of teeth.

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Peculiar Position of the Emperor and His Treatment by the Prussians.

The Prussians fell hurriedly back, leaving whole ranks behind, which had gone down like the leaden soldiers children play with.

About half-past four firing had ceased every where. The village which had been blazing all day was still smoking. The French remained in the same position. Though the day had apparently been without result, its description is a necessary prelude to the bitter story of the morrow. At 4-past five I returned to town. The Emperor, who had arrived during the night had issued a proclamation which was pasted on the walls, saying he had confided the command of the armies to the Generals whom public opinion had seemed to select as most capable, and that he himself intended to fight as an officer, forgetting for a while his position as sovereign.

The next morning (Thursday) I returned as soon as the gates of the town were opened to my post of observation on the elevated ground where a battery was still placed. The French positions did not seem to me much altered, but the right was now on the other side of Sedan. At seven o'clock the cannonading began in earnest, some slight firing having taken place earlier. The Prussian batteries facing us appeared to me much more numerous. Indeed, it seemed there were batteries everywhere. They roared from every point of the Prussian line, which then stretched nearly parallel in front of the French. I could follow the falling of their shells, which exploded as they touched the ground, and fell with wonderful precision. I noticed how quickly also they changed and corrected their fire. As soon as a French corps took up a position it was assailed with shells. The first would perhaps fall a few feet short or beyond, but the third was more sure to find its way to the troops and do its awful work in tearing them. The French fire, on the contrary, exploded generally before they got to the ground, and the smoke of explosions formed innumberable little clouds at different heights over the enemy. So they could do no harm to the enemy. I noticed every considerable movements of a few squadrons of Prussian cavalry, made as if they would charge the French force, which was toward the centre. Immediately two regiments of French cavalry charged in turn upon the Prussian squadrons, which fell back and fled, but at the same moment the Prussian corps of infantry opened a murderous fire upon those too eager French and they came back badly shattered from their rash pursuit.

About nine o'clock I could not help fancying that the Prussians were securing to extend further to the left, for on asking whether certain new batteries were French, I was told they were Prussians. The Prussian line was evidently curling round. I have since learned that the Crown Prince had crossed the Meuse during the night, about five leagues from Sedan, and this was now to be MacMahon. A large force of Bavarians must also have arrived after the commencement of the battle, for it was Bavarian troops who began pounding us from the left.

At half-past 10 the advance of the Prussians was perceptible on both wings at the same time. Some French infantry which was close to the town on the east side gave way. At 11 o'clock the French officers near by to help him in putting an end to the fight such being the Emperor's wish. At length the white flag was hoisted on the citadel, and the cannonade ceased suddenly at about half past four. Eager as we are to know the cause, we cannot leave the house for the street is impassable, and we have to be contented with the mere fact of the surrender. As night drew on the crowd a little diminished, and by some effort it was possible to make one's way about town. The spectacle it offered a few hours before was more horrible than the dead lying everywhere. Civilians and soldiers mingled in the same slaughter. In one place we counted more than fifty bodies of peasants and bourgeois, a few women among them, and one child. The ground was strewn with splinters and shells. Starving soldiers were cutting dead horses to cook and eat, for provisions had again failed, as everything has failed since this campaign began. I was glad to get away from the sight of our disaster, and lose their memory in a few hours' sleep.

The next day we were told the Emperor had gone to the King's headquarters to treat for surrender. At eleven o'clock his household and carriages left, and we knew he was a prisoner and the Empire no more. About the same hour was posted in the streets a proclamation from General Wimpffen, saying that notwithstanding prodigies of valor, the army, having no more ammunition, found itself unable to respond to the summons of its chiefs and force its way to Montmedy, it being surrounded. He had made the best conditions he could—conditions such as would inflict no humiliation on the army—these conditions prove to be the surrender of the whole army, not less than 100,000 men, as prisoners of war, with all their arms, baggage, horses, munitions and guns. The officers who sign an agreement not to fight against Prussia during the war may return to their homes; the remainder to be sent to garrison towns in Germany. Many officers refuse to sign, preferring to share the captivity of their men.

On saturday the whole force laid down their arms. Not a few soldiers in their rage broke rather than give up their arms, and the streets were littered with fragments of broken weapons—broken swords, rifles, pistols, lances, helmets, curres and even mitrailleuses covered the ground, and in one place where the Meuse runs through the town, the heaps of such fragments choked the stream and rose above the surface. The mud of the streets was black with gunpowder. The horses had been tied to houses and gun carriages, but nobody remembered to feed or water them, and in the frenzy of hunger and thirst they broke loose and ran wild through the town. Whoever liked might have a horse—even officers' horses, seized and given away as private property—for the trouble of catching them. When the Prussians came into the town, they were very sore and angry at the sight of all the destruction and waste. What must have angered them still more was the evidently great fear felt by the military chests. As soon as its surrender was resolved on, the French officers were told to make out the best accounts they could, present them immediately and receive payment. Naturally the statements thus brought on soon proved sufficient to empty the treasury. I know of officers who demanded and received payment for horses that were lost and killed, and that were not killed, and baggage which had not been lost. The demoralization showed itself in every way; even standards were burnt or buried—an act of bad faith not to be paid even by the grief and rage of a beaten army.

Their rage was greater against no one than General Ducrot. He had come into the hotel where I was staying on Friday, a great multitude of soldiers gathered before the house, the doors of which were closed, and demanded General Ducrot with such shouts and menaces that the landlord thought it prudent to hurry him out at a back window. The excitement was filled by the hand-loom and appliances of the weaver, so he descended and found the Emperor sitting on a stone outside. Two chairs were brought out for the Emperor; the Prince sat down in one, Bismarck took the other and placed it on his Majesty's left hand side. The officers in attendance, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, stood a distance away, upon a small flat of grass in front of the cottage. The conversation was a strange one, and, as Count Bismarck has repeated it freely, or the principal parts of it, no doubt it will be soon known and remain for ever as history. The great point to be gained was peace, but, as far as his Majesty was concerned, no assurance of it could be given by the Emperor, for the Emperor was no longer the power; could not negotiate peace; could not give orders to the army nor Marshal Bazaine.

The Empress was Regent of France, and on her ministers must devolve the responsibility, so Bismarck thereupon remarked that it was of no avail to hold any further conversation on political matters with his Majesty, and it would be of no use to see the King. The Emperor replied that he would see the King in person. Bismarck declared it was not expedient to accede to his Majesty's wishes until capitulations had been signed. Then, as the conversation was becoming rather disagreeable, and the situation was becoming difficult on both sides, he ended it. The interview terminated, Count Bismarck went to see the King, and the Emperor withdrew to consult his generals.

At 11:30 the articles of capitulation were signed as agreed upon by Gen. Wimpffen and Gen. Von Moltke, and I believe Count Bismarck took part in the deliberations. The terms are that the garrison and army of Sedan are to surrender as prisoners of war, to be sent into Germany; officers to be liberated on parole not to serve again during the war, all horses, guns and munitions of war to be given up to the Emperor's detention in Germany is understood to be part of the stipulation.

About two o'clock the King, with his body guard and an escort of cuirassiers, attended by the Crown Prince, and staff of general officers, proceeded to a chateau outside Sedan, and received the Emperor, who came with his personal followers and staff, in charge of an escort of Prussian cuirassiers. The King and captive retired into the glass house of one of the saloons of the drawing room floor, and they were followed by the staff outside engaged in an earnest dialogue.

After the interview with the King, the Emperor had a few moments conversation with the Crown Prince, during which he was much agitated. When alluding to the manner of the King his great anxiety seemed to be not to be exhibited to his own soldiers. The result was, however, that his majesty, wishing to avoid one mischief, was exposed to great humiliation, for his course had to be altered to avoid Sedan, and thus he had to pass through the lines of the Prussian army.

DONCHERY, September 3, 2 P. M.—The Emperor, a prisoner of war, has just passed below my window through the main street of Donchery. It is raining torrents. A column of Wurtemburg troops coming in the opposite direction blocks up the way. The column is preceded by a troop of black hussars in full uniform and uncloaked; then came a brougham with the Emperor. He was in the undress uniform of a Lieutenant-General, with the star of the Legion of Honor on his breast. His face looked exceedingly worn, with dark lines under his eyes, which were observant of what was passing around, for he saluted Englishmen who ran out to see him, and raised his hat. By his side sat a French officer, I think Achilles Murat. He had a good look at any but one man, and it was only a glance any person with good feeling would care to give at such a moment even to him. The horses of the Imperial stables. The two postillions were as smart as if in the Bacz, or *en route* for St. Cloud. On a wet day they and the two who sat behind wore long water proof cloaks, glazed hats and the Imperial cockade. As the brougham was stopped for a moment, my courier caught a sight of his Majesty's face, "what a change," he says, "since the Prince Imperial lodged in my house in London, before he went to live in King street." He had his hand to his moustache, which had the well known point and waxed ends; the teeth were somewhat twitching, and the emotion which shook him for a moment when he was speaking to the Crown Prince yesterdays of the King's manner, had passed away. Then he brushed the tears from his eyes with the gloves he had in one hand, and was composed for several seconds. After the brougham came a char-a-banc with Normandy percherons, filled with Prussian officers, mostly staff officers, with hoods drawn over their kepis and caps. Among the latter were General Boyen and the Prince of Lemas, who are appointed to wait on his majesty. Some ten or eleven carriages, char-a-banc *fourgons*, with officers, followed them. Then a party of 15 officers, followed; then some French officers on horseback, and after a long string of saddle and Renfort horses, ridden by grooms, sixty or more in number, came the rear being closed by a troop of black horse hussars. I leave it to others to moralize on the spectacle. I shall not say a word about fallen greatness. Every one will read it in the trite saying, "No one cried God bless him." Some Frenchmen and women who stood out in the rain certainly did not venture to show any sympathy or sorrow, if they felt any. The only sound was the trains of horses and the inopportune jingling of bells of the char-a-banc and horses, but now and then a chorus was sung by the Wurtemburgers trudging after the staff, celebrating the victory in which, so far as they are concerned, they had with doubtless regret little to do.

English Appeal for Peace—The Basis.

LONDON, September 7.—The English Government, in connection with other neutral powers, is about to make an earnest appeal to Prussia to conclude peace on the basis of the following propositions: French territory to be held inviolate; France to pay Germany the expenses of the war; a general dis

soldiers to accept with resignation the consequences of this surrender. We have at least the consolation of knowing that a useless massacre has been avoided, and that we yielded only under circumstances against which no army could fight—want of food and ammunition. Now, soldiers, in conclusion, let me say that you are still able to render brilliant services to your country without needlessly slaughtered.

[Signed.] DE WIMPFFEN,
General Commanding in Chief.

The New Republican Government Looking to the United States for Moral Aid —Prussian Plan of Attack on Paris.

Special to the Times.]

PARIS, September 7.—The new Republican Government seems to count much on the moral and material support of the United States as their old ally. Its organs, particularly the *Le Lecteur* and *Liberé*, call on Jules Favre to address himself directly for aid to the Government at Washington. These journals forget the influential German population of the United States, and that there is reason that no large a portion of the American Republicans should be on the German side.

The Prussian plan of attack on Paris, I have reason to believe, is this: An advance by Meaux and Montmirail on the Marne, while the army now advancing from Laon pushes on to St. Denis. This latter force will make an attack on Montmartre, but the main attack will be on the other side.

King William Would Have Shot Napoleon.

The journal *Le Soir* gives a singular account of the interview between King William and the Emperor Napoleon. The King received like a brute, and but for the intervention of the Crown Prince and Bismarck, would have had the Emperor shot.

Arrest of Princess Mathilde.

Special to the Sun.]

PARIS, September 7.—The last person arrested by the Imperial police was Gen. Cluseret; the first one by the Republic is Princess Mathilde, who was running away with fifty-one millions.

The Prussians have entered France by way of Belfort, and are going to Mulhause. Gen. Vinoy, with 20,000 men, is coming from Sedan to Laon. It is rumored he had an engagement with the Prussians, in which he was worsted.

The name of Henri Martin, as one of the Mayors, gives you an idea of the character of the others.

Everything is quiet. The provisioning of the city is nearly completed.

There is a strong movement in favor of giving Gen. Cluseret command of the National Guard, but he seems inclined not to accept.

Paris Sad and Dejected—Other Items.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, September 7.—Paris last night was calm. To-day there are symptoms of sadness and of dejection. No one knows what is to be done. There is no fire, no spirit in the people. The cry is the "Prussians are approaching" and the government is busy distributing pieces.

Yesterday all the police were dismissed, and Paris left unprotected, but new men have been put into their places to-day.

Troops are marching into Paris. Many bear the appearance of having been through a hard campaign, and most have seen battle. They look dejected but calm.

Gen. Trochu is attacked to-day by some of the Red journals. There is an ugly rumor that there are no balls to fit the caliber of many cannon on the fortifications.

Nearly all the country members of the Corps Legislatif have left the capital.

Funds continue to decline heavily.

A story is circulated that 100 000 chassepots were found in the cellars of the Louvre.

The prices of provisions were well regulated.

The French women have issued an address to the women of all nations. A delegate has been sent to King William.

Bismarck demands Alsace and Lorraine, the Halfmillest and 1,000,000,000 francs.

The Red journals call for the dismissal of all employes of the late government.

The statue of Strasburg in the Place Concorde, was illuminated last night, and covered with flags and flowers.

Engineers are mining the heights of Montmartre. At the Hotel de Ville on Sunday the portrait of the Emperor was torn down, and that of the Empress turned to the wall. Not a word was spoken against Eugenie.

M. Claretie, a correspondent, with the army of Rappel, was a prisoner, but the Prince Royal released him, saying, when you reach Paris you will find a Republic. We will be very severe with Paris.

A meeting of Deputes of the Corps Legislatif was held on Sunday evening. M. Theirs presided. A delegation of members was sent to the Hotel de Ville with prospals of co-operation with the Government in obtaining for it legal authorization. Jules Favre replied that he would accept support, but the Government considered itself legally created by the people.

The *Gaulois* says the representatives of the foreign powers all received instructions from their Governments, even before the receipt of the circular of Jules Favre, which was handed them last night, to ratify what they considered the great measures necessary to the equilibrium of Europe and the integrity of French territory.

As the Corps Diplomatic leave Paris, in case of a siege, the Government will place representatives in the town they select as their residence.

The Memories of the grand Armee and D'el Inperialiee, and the Bois de Boulogne are all camps filled for soldiers. A large force of cavalry, which escaped from Sedan, reached Paris this morning.

General Cluseret is here and proposes to form a corps of sharpshooters.

Two hundred and eighty-three persons have been liberated who were political prisoners here.

The Government of National Defense decrees that the fortress of Toul merits well of the nation for her heroic defense, which still continues. On the Place de la Concorde, where is located the statue of the city of Strasburg, day and night crowds congregate in honor of the place so tried, and honor and decorate the statue with flowers and immortelles. Torches at night illuminate the scene.

It is intended to lodge 100,000 Gardes Mobils from the provinces in large apartments which are vacant because of high prices.

Seventy million cartridges were received yesterday from Havre. In certain parts of the city pavements are to be taken up to lessen the effects of the bombs.

Even the ultra Republican journals testify respect for the Princes' Cotilde.

Princess Mathilde has been released by order of Keratry.

Some objects which the Empress left in the Tuileries in her haste of departure have been forwarded to her.

Last night, as it was understood a meeting of the members of the majority of the Corps Legislatif was to take place at the dwelling of Deputy Johnson, an officer, by the command of Keratry, courteously demanded a promise on the honor of the Deputies that no opposition be attempted to the efforts of the Government. The promise was given and the officer retired.

History of the Revolution as Given by an American.

Special to the Tribune.]

PARIS, September 7.—I resume my narrative of the incidents of the revolution from Sunday. The members of the Corps Legislatif were returning to appoint a committee to consider the proposals submitted by Count Palikao, Thiers and Favre. A company of National Guards, having charge of the gates, shout *la decheance* as the deputies pass. Seven or eight hundred surround the steps of the palace, and signalize to their comrades, From the Pont la de Concorde presently they rush forward, followed by the crowds of all classes, shouting, *vive la republique.*" Once inside the palace gates the people spread themselves over the building, except in the hall where sittings are held. The hall is packed perdue to the doors. Still is occupied by troops who fraternize with the people. Cremieux addresses the crowd, who demand the withdrawal of the troops. Palikao appeals to Cluseret, who replies that troops should be removed. President Schneider, led by two officers, crosses the court yard, pale, haggard and with tears in his eyes. He disappears into a hall where the sittings are held. Gambetta recommends calmness, and says a majority must proclaim the *decheance.* In one of the galleries some body begins a speech; then enter a few deputies of the left, but suddenly, as if panic stricken, they retreat. Schneider now appears; he attempts to speak, grows foggy, gets unnerved, puts on his hat and leaves the court. At this moment a small side door under the palace opens, and some thirty persons push through. A national guard causes them to withdraw and closes the door, locking it.

In the meantime everybody speaking at once. Another party of citizens forces its way in and the President's cry of order is drowned by shouts of "*Vive La Republique.*" Palikao endeavored to obtain a hearing, and failing put on his hat and quits the Chamber. The President tries unsuccessfully to pacify the tumult, two Deputies standing by him and the three very violently gesticulating. The Deputies of the Left address the people, striving to quell the disturbance. Gambetta and other Republican leaders leave and go in procession down the Quay de La Concorde, followed by the crowd. Meanwhile, outside, men climb up to the statue of Law over the portals and destroy the eagles which adorn the base on the hand of the image; then it is itself destroyed piecemeal, the head first and then the arms, Gambetta and the procession proceeded down the quay. At the Tuileries the soldiers applaud and shout with the crowd, "*Vive la Republique.*" The tri-color is raised on the central ball. Two Mobiles with drawn swords clamber up the ornamental chimney, and seat themselves on the lamp of the nymph. Gambetta, Cremieux and Keratry press in and take up quarters by Favre. Then follow Picard, Etienne, Arago, Glois, Resein, Schoelcher and others. Gambetta, Cremieux and Keratry seat themselves at a table in the Major's room. Outside Gambetta declares the republic fact, and that Etienne Arago is appointed Mayor of Paris. The people shout approval; the bureau is constituted, Keratry is appointed Prefect of Police. The bureau retires to constitute a provisional government and ministry. At four o'clock the bureau retires, and Gambetta declares the provisional government has been constituted under the title of *government* for national defense, consisting of the following Deputies: Arago, Cremieux, Favre, Simon, Gambetta, Ferry, Glais, Bision and Garnier Pages. The people shout Rochefort's name; it is added amidst acclamation. The members of the government again retire to discuss whether the tri-color or red flag is to be adopted. Schneider advocates the tri-color and it is adopted. A hundred of Rochefort's constituents meet by appointment at three P. M. at the great market hall. At a given signal the leader raises a cane, attaches a flag to it, and a shout of "Saint Feiagle" ascends. The group is joined by other men, up to that time lurking in the immediate vicinity. About three hundred in all reach the prison. There are three marine sentries outside. One makes believe to lower his bayonet. It is raised by his comrade. The third follows his example, and the crowd take their guns and break them, but fraternize with the soldiers. There is no opposition from the wardens Rochefort's cell doors were burst in, and he is taken out. There is no coach at the door, but a lady passing in one gets out and makes Rochefort get in. He is driven to the Hotel de Ville, where he arrives at five o'clock. He is carried in triumph into the throne room, where, amidst the shouts and congratulations of his friends, he hears he is a member of the new Republican Government, the ultimate form to be determined by universal suffrage. Victor Hugo has addressed a crowd in the Rue Lafayette.

PARIS, September 7, 9 P. M.—Paris has been calm all day. The Hotel de Ville is closed against all comers while the government deliberates. Every new measure is instantly posted outside. A proclamation to the troops was issued to-day, also one to the police about the expulsion of Germans, and a decree creating sixty new battalions of National Guard. Large numbers of soldiers from the recent fields of battle are reaching Paris. All affirm that treason and want of concord among the chiefs were the causes of the defeats.

BELGIUM.

Assault on Montmedy—Prussians Repulsed with Heavy Loss—Half the Town Burned.

LUXEMBOURG, September 7.—A terrific assault has been made on Montmedy. The besiegers opened a heavy artillery fire upon the city and assaulted the works with the bayonet. The garrison successfully resisted the attack, and repulsed the Prussians totally. The havoc among the assailants was dreadful. The Prussians have withdrawn from the neighborhood, and the French still hold Montmedy. The Prussian artillery proved fierce and effective; their shells set fire to the houses in the city. Half of Montmedy was destroyed by the conflagration, which caused great distress among the inhabitants. The fire has been extinguished.

The bombardment ceased after the retirement of the German army.

No Efforts for Mediation.

BRUSSELS, September 7, P. M.—The neutral powers are unadvised of any efforts for mediation, notwithstanding the report that England has made entreaties to that effect.

Call for Italian Reserves Revoked.

BRUSSELS, September 7.—In consequence of the French evacuation of Rome, Italy revokes the call for the third class of reserves.

The Empress Eugenie.

BRUSSELS, September 7.—The *Independance Belge* says the Empress Eugenie is the guest of the Hoogven family, at the chateau Meysse, near Brussels.

ITALY.

Sensation in Rome Over the Proclamation of the French Republic.

ROME, September 7.—The proclamation of the French Republic causes the most profound sensation here. The measures made by the authorities, which were numerous before the event, are now innumerable. Hundreds have been imprisoned on charges of conspiracy.

United Italy.

FLORENCE, September 7.—A committee of the citizens of Nice are now on their way to this city, with the object of asking of the Italian Government the reunion of the dismembered provinces to the territory of Italy.

German Mass Meeting at Toronto.

TORONTO, September 7.—A mass meeting of nearly the entire male German population was held last night to express the sympathy with the German and adopt means for collecting and forwarding money for the support of the widows and orphans. Two thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Within the next few weeks the State and county fairs will be held in Pennsylvania. The following list is authentic:

State Fair at Scranton, during the last week in September.

Inter-State Fair at Pittsburgh, September 12th to 17th, inclusive.

Altoona Fair, at Altoona, October 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

Adams County Fair, Gettysburg, September 27th, 28th and 29th.

Brownsville Fair, Brownsville, September 29th and 30th and October 1.

Berks County Fair, Reading, September 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Bucks County Agricultural Society, Newtown, September 27, 28 and 29.

Butler County Fair, Butler, September 28, 29 and 30.

Clarion County Fair, at Clarion, September 28, 29 and 30.

Crawford County Fair, Conneautville, September 28 and 29.

Center County Fair, Bellefonte, October 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Clearfield County Fair, Clearfield, October 12, 13 and 14.

Chester County Agricultural Society, at West Chester, September 29, 30, and October 1.

Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute, at Doylestown, October 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Franklin County Agricultural Society Fair, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October next.

Farmers and Mechanics' Institute, Easton, September 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Greene County Fair, Waynesburg, September 28, 29 and 30.

Huntingdon County Fair, Huntingdon, October 4, 5 and 6.

Indiana County Fair, Indiana, September 21, 22 and 23.

Lycoming County Fair, Williamsport, September 14, 15 and 16.

Lebanon Park Association, at Lebanon, September 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Lehigh County Fair, at Allentown, September 27, 28 and 30.

Lebanon County Fair, Avon, September 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Montgomery County and East Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair, at Norristown, September 15, 16 and 17.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society, at Springtown, September 27, 28 and 29.

Monongahela Valley Fair, Monongahela City, October 6 and 7.

Northampton County Agricultural Fair, at Nazareth, October 4, 5 6 and 7.

Perry County Fair, September 4, 5 and 6.

Shenango Valley Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will hold its next fair at Greenville, September 27, 28 and 29.

Warren County Fair, September 15 and 16.

Washington county Fair, Washington, September 27 28 and 29.

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the county agricultural, Pomological and Horticultural Societies, embracing the names of the secretaries and postoffice addresses:

Adams County Agricultural Society, H. J. Stahle, Gettsburg, Adams county.

Allegheny County Agricultural Society, J. F. Keeler, Pittsburgh, Allegheny county.

Beaver County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, J. R. Harrah, Beaver.

Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, F. B. Shaiters, Reading, Berks county.

Blair County Agricultural Society, A. S. Morrow, Hollidaysburg, Blair county.

Bucks County Agricultural Stock Association, Alexander Mitchell, Butler county.

Butler County Farmers' Society, Edwin Lyon, Butler county.

Center County Agricultural Society, Wm. Hamilton, Bellefonte, Center county.

Chester County Agricultural Society, Wm. Sharpless, West Chester, Chester county.

Clarion County Agricultural Society, Thos. B. Barber, Clarion, Clarion county.

Clinton County Agricultural Society, H. L. Lichtensiler, Lock Haven, Clinton county.

Columbia County Agricultural Horticultural and Mechanics' Association, E. R. Ikeler, Bloomsburg, Columbiana county.

Crawford County Agricultural Society, J. Ensign Rupert, Conneautville, Crawford county.

Cumberland County Agricultural Society, John Hayes, Carlisle, Cumberland county.

Dauphin County Agricultural Society, John H. Ziegler, Harrisburg, Dauphin county.

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Eldridge McConkey, Harrisburg, Dauphin county.

Union County Agricultural Society, J. A. Meriz, Lewisburg, Union county.

Warren County Farmers' Club, F. R. Miller, Sugar Grove, Warren county.

Washington County Agricultural Society, F. J. Le Moyne, Washington.

Wayne County Agricultural Society, Thos. J. Horn, Honesdale, Wayne county.

Westmoreland County Agricultural Society, James C. Clark, Greensburg, Westmoreland county.

York County Agricultural Society, Dr. W. S. Bobinit, York.

York County Sorgo Club, Charles H. Neff, York.

Chester County Horticultural Society, C. H. Pennybacker, West Chester, Chester county.

Franklin County Horticultural Society, I. S. Nixon, Chambersburg, Franklin county.

Lancaster County Horticultural Society, Alexander Harris, Lancaster.

Delaware County Institute, Amos Bonsall, Media, Delaware county.

Delaware County Farmers' Stock Association, Henry Green, Media, Delaware county.

Fayette County Agricultural Society, W. H. Batley, Uniontown, Fayette county.

Franklin County Horticultural Society, Calvin Gilbert, Chambersburg, Franklin county.

Greene County Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, Dr. J. H. Laidley, Carmichael, Greene county.

Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, R. McDevitt, Huntingdon, Huntingdon county.

Indiana County Agricultural Society, Wm. McClaran, Indiana, Indiana county.

Lancaster County Agricultural and Mechanics' Society, D. G. Eshleman, Lancaster, Lancaster county.

Lebanon County Agricultural Society, Isaac Hoffer, Lebanon, Lebanon county.

Luzerne County Agricultural Society, Stephen Jenkins Wyoming Luzerne county.

Lycoming County Agricultural Society, Chas. K. Geddes, Williamsport Lycoming county.

Mercer County Agricultural Society, Daniel Hines, Stoneboro, Mercer county.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society, George F. Roberts, Penn Square, Montgomery county.

Northampton County Agricultural Society, C. B. Hecker, Nazareth, Northampton county.

Northumberland County Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute, James M. Porter, Easton, Northampton county.

Northumberland County Agricultural Society, Thomas Barr, Turbutville, Northumberland county.

Schuylkill Agricultural Society, Samuel H. Madden, Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county.

Snyder county Agricultural Society, Daniel S. Boyer, Freeburg Snyder county.

Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, H. C. Tyler, Montrose, Susquehanna county.

Tioga County Agricultural Society, John I. Mitchell, Wellsborough, Tioga county.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 7, 1870.

Money appeared closer to-day in this market, and some of the banks report their lines as full for the present. Private banking houses are scarce of money and refuse all outside paper, and are barely able to accommodate their choice customers. Deposits in many instances are low with them, and they are compelled to persue a very cautious course. Savings banks have been putting out money quite liberally at from 10 to 12 per cent., and say they can get all the paper they want at these rates. Business with outside brokers is rather brisk, and some of them are offering bonds at 9 per cent. upon undoubted security. The manufacturing firms are quite flush, at present, and make little or no paper.

Local stocks are without any important change. Bank sharesare firm and few on the market for sale.

—The Government bond market to-day in New York is rather weak on limited dealings, but for the moment devoid of special speculative interest. There is little disposition to sell, however, in view of the Treasury demand for two millions on Thursday for the Special Fund.

The foreign markets for securities are all lower on the theory that a republic in France will make endless complications in continental politics, and that on all sides unusually large war expenses will have to be kept up for some time

—Messrs. Ira R. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds '62	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds '64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Bonds '65	110	110	110⅛
U. S. Bonds '67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
U. S. Bonds '68	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
10-40s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865,	110⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110⅝
Union Pacific Railway	80½
Central Pacific Railway	93½
Currency Pacifics	113

—The gold premium is very steady to-day. As to the immediate future of the price so much depends on the turn of affairs in Europe which cannot be foreseen, that it is impossible to form an intelligent opinion. Gold is undoubtedly low, particularly when it is considered how small an amount is held abroad and what a heavy drain the customs payments to the government will make during the month. The imports also could be largely in excess of the exports. At the same time the season for cotton exports is fast drawing near, and the interval can be easily bridged by those having remittances to make, so that as far as commercial requirements are concerned there is not likely to be a demand for shipment.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the National Board Stock Sales, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 7, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Cent'l & Hudson	96⅝	96¼	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
Do Scrip	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	97	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
Harlem		130	130	130	130	130
Michigan Cent'l		92¼				
Lake Shore	93¼	92¼	91	92¼	92¼	92¼
Illinois Central		135		135½		
Cleve. & Pitts	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Chicago & N. W.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82	82
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	113½	113½	113½	113½	113	113
St. Paul	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Do preferred	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	79¾
Wabash		42				
Do preferred		67				
Fort Wayne	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼		
Ohio & Miss	35	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chi. & Alton		130				
Do preferred		113		113		
R. R. and Erie		23¾				
N. J. Central		102¾				
Canton		61		61		
W. U. Tel		34¾		34¾		
Quicksilver		6		6		
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41	41¾	41	40¾
Adams Express		66½		66½		
Wells-Fargo		12				
American		41		41		
United States		45¾		45¾		
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	96¼	96⅛		⅛
N. Y. Centralscrip	95⅝	95⅝		
Erie	23¾	23¾		
Reading	97	96⅞		⅛
Harlem		130		
Illinois Central	135	135½	½	
Lake Shore	93¼	92¼		1
Cleve. and Pitts	86½	86½		
Northwestern	82	82		
Do. preferred	86¾	86¾		
Rock Island	113½	113		½
St. Paul	83	82		1
Do. preferred	80¾	79¾		1
Wabash	42½	42½	½	
Do. preferred		67		
Fort Wayne	94¼	94¼		
Ohio and Miss	35¾	34¾		1
Pacific Mail	41	41		
Adams Express	66½	66½	¼	
Gold	114⅛	114⅛		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 7, 1870.

HEMLOCK—The market is quiet and unchanged as relates to most descriptions, buyers being disposed to act cautiously. The result was a quiet market with only a moderate amount of sales. The weather has been all that could be desired; in fact, it was a little too dry. Lumbering houses are making extensive preparations for the fall and winter trade. A large increase in trade is predicted. The spring and summer trade was unusually heavy, and notwithstanding to the oldest inhabitants. Our local merchants contain large supplies of both seasonable and perishable fruits. You can pay your money and take your choice. Flour—The market since our last has presented nothing particularly interesting. Buyers are shy, taking hold sparingly, merely to meet their current wants. The receipts since our last were 780 barrels, The mills are well stocked with wheat, and are running to their full capacity. The leading houses say trade is fair for the season.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks: They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,744	4,144	6,888
Apples, bbls	1,473	2,691	4,164
Cheese, lbs	850	1,310	2,160
Corn, sacks	1,418	1,545	4,963
Wheat, sacks	4,868	5,669	10,537
Barley, sacks	1,226	1,240	2,466
Rye, sacks	332	310	642
Oats, sacks	3,068	3,162	6,810
Butter, pkgs	167	229	396
Bacon, tierces	58	357	415
Dried Beef, tierces	40	14	54

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market continues to be well supplied. The receipts since our last were 4144 barrels. Sales were made at wide ranges of prices. Mixed lots $1 50@2 50@2 75; choice lots $3 25@4 00 per barrel.

ASHES—The demand is improving, with an upward tendency. We quote: Pearls 6½@6¾c. Soda Ash, common 4@4½ cent. 5¼c; refined 5@5½ cent., 5¾@6c ₱ lb. Pearls 9@9¼c. Potash 7@7½c.

BROOM CORN—The market was dull; the supply was more than sufficient. The small sales were made to the trade at 11@12c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case. Other brands $7 50@7 75 ₱ case.

COTTONRAGE—The market was steady with a good demand; sales city barrels $2 20@2 25; country $2 10.

MELONS—The market is overstocked. Water melons $25 per hundred; canteloupes $10 ₱ hundred.

BUTTER—Market easy and demand good; sales at 27@30c for prime table; packed at various grades.

CANDLES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales unsold at 12@13c ₱ lb, and sicarline 8@12c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Sales of 67@68c for No. 1 and 65@66c for No. 2 New; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 300 lbs $16; half barrels of 160 lbs at $8 50.

EGGS—The market is quiet with a good trade demand. We can report sales at 19@21c per dozed.

HOPS—When prices reach the top there is pretty certain to come a reaction. This is now the situation of the market. The extreme rates for fresh roll for table use was 25@30c. The principle sales were made at 20@22c. Mixed lots were very dull and prices uncertain.

GRAIN—The market since our last has presented nothing very interesting. We quote a few of most descriptions being downward. The receipts since our last fell off to the following: Oats, 2834sacks; rye, 22 sacks; barley, 301 sacks; wheat, 1,205 sacks; corn, 377 sacks. The following rates were on following: Corn 81 15a1 20; strictly prime quality $1 23; white corn 83@84 @87@90c; mixed lots 80@82c; yellow as white. Oats—Market firmer, with limited supplies to operate with. Prices unsettled and difficult to quote correctly. We can report sales from first hands at 44@46c; resales 48@50c. Corn in bond firmly, being governed by the views of buyers; the market is nearly bare. We quote nominally at 80@90c. Rye—In the market quiet; prices remain unchanged. We can report sales at 85@86c. Barley firm with a good demand. We can report sales of choice at $1 10@1 15 for all but $1 20; inferior descriptions are not wanted.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

CHICKENS—The market is well supplied; and fair sized young chickens bring 40@60c ₱ pair. Old are in demand at 75c.

PEACHES—The supply is abundant, still prices rule high. A good article commands readily $2 50@3 00 ₱ box; inferior unsaleable.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

FEED—The market is steady and unchanged at the following rates: Shorts, $1 00 ₱ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₱ cwt; chopped corn $2 00 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 90 ₱ cwt; bran $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

HAY—The market is well supplied. The demand was less active. We can report sales from wagon at $12@15@17 per ton.

TALLOW—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9@9¼c ₱ lb for rendered.

LARD OIL—The demand is fair, prices steady. No 1 lard oil $1 20@1 22; No 2 lard oil at 85@90c per gallon. Sales of sperm and natural extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, 80c per gallon.

RYE FLOUR—The demand is fair, the mills selling as following: In barrels $6 40; in sacks $6 10.

SOAP—The market was steady and prices have undergone no change; we note sales Babbitt's Soap, 6½c; Pelot cincinnati olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

HAMS AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand at the following: Shoulders 14½c; ribbed Sides, 17c; clear Sides 18c; breakfast bacon 20c. Sugar Cured Hams, 24@25c; Dried Beef, S. C. and canvassed 24@26c; leaf lard 18c; do bucket 18c. Mess Pork, $29 50.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½@8 ₱ lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 20@2 25 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 25@30c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

TOMATOES—The supply is not equal to the demand; sales at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush.

GRAPES—Are abundant and sell readily at 10c ₱ lb.

FISH—The market continues to be well supplied. There was a moderate demand for home purposes at the following figures: Mackerel No. 1 at $23@25 ₱ barrel; No 2 large $18; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kits—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 ₱ bbl; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ box.

BRESWAX—The rates have undergone no change; we can report sales at 33@35c for good yellow.

CORN MEAL—We have no change to note or large sales to report; regular for sale were disposed of at $1 at 1 05 ₱ bush.

CORN—The market has undergone no change since our last. The principal demand was for home consumption, at the prices we noted yesterday. The receipts since our last were 780 barrels. The market is well supplied. New wheat flour sells from store at $6 00@6 25; old Minnesota $7 00; good winter brands, bakers, $6 25@6 75. Mills: National (white wheat) $7 50; sacks $6 25; Pan Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 00; sacks $5 60; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 00; sacks $5 50; Palmetta, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 25; Diamond "A" $7 00; in bbls, in sacks $7 50; Diamond Star, in bbls, $6 00, in sacks $6 50; Tuscarora $6 00; Iron City $6 00; Graham $6 50 ₱ bbl; rye flour $6 25.

PEA NUTS—There is a dearth of good peanuts, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Wilmington, raw, ₱ bush, $3 25@3 75; do roasted, $3 75@4 00; Tennessee, raw, $2 25@2 50; do roasted $2 75@3 00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

BEANS—There is no change to note. There was a fair jobbing demand from store at the following rates: Prime to choice $1 90@2 ₱ bu; No 2 $1 00; No 3 $1 50 ₱ bu.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a good trade during the following:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to prime 23@25c.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra 13½c; white 13c; yellow clarified 12½c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11c; Havana, in bond, 12@12½c; Manilla sugars 9¾@10¼c, being an advance of ¼c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₱ gallon; rasvenia & Eldora, 80c. White honey in cans, silver dripe, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades at 50@60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

CHEESE—The market since our last were not large. The market contains a good supply. We quote sales of Western Reserve at 13½@14c. Factory Western at 13½@14c; Goshen 14½@15c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. We can report rendered at 9@9¼c ₱ lb.

WOODEN WARE—We have no change to note, save the following: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; do No. 2 ₱ doz 2 75; three-hoop No. 1, 3-hoop ₱ doz $3 15; do No. 2 ₱ doz $3 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc washboards ₱ doz $4 00.

POTATOES—The market continues to be well supplied, particularly with sweets. Prices have declined somewhat, and we can report sales of Early Rose at 75@80c ₱ bbl; sales of Irish at 60@65c ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 15½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 15@18c ₱ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 5-₱ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; 10-₱ cans $3 25; 1-₱ cans, $6 00 ₱ dozen.

SEEDS—The market was inactive; nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull but unchanging. The receipts were light. We quote nominally at $2 15@2 20 per bush.

WHISKEY—The demand on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quarters, 9@9½c halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c. We surrender quotations: Single cincinnati 90c; Feathers—There is a better demand, and prices are firm at 80@85c ₱ lb.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—Has declined, though business is still active. We quote Monongahela 93c rectified, common, 90; proof $1 05.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 8, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was decidedly firm but not very active. Buyers were more inclined to operate, but sellers were, however, a difference of opinion in regard to values that interfered with operations. The result was sales were limited. A dispatch received from Titusville announced that a new well had been struck producing at the rate of 300 bbls per day.

CRUDE.

The market was firm. Holders were asking the following: Spot or September 10@10½c; last three months 10½c; all year's 9 09½c offered freely; B O all year 11½@11¾c.

SALES.

4,000 bbls S. O., September.....10½c.
3,000 bbls S. O., September.....10½c.

REFINED.

The market was flat, but not very active. The principal inquiry was for early deliveries; futures are dull and not much favored. We quote as follows: Sales 100 to 110 lbs, $5 25@5 50; good to prime 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 75; foot rot and naphthas, by the head, 60@61 50.

Below we give the sales reported to us by leading dealers:

S. SMITH SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E H Davis	99	6,650	5 12
Pidcock & Co	98	6,710	4 12
Pidcock & Co	101	7,000	4 12
Pidcock & Co	212	15,000	5 40
Pidcock & Co	212	17,310	5 40
C Oelert	218	17,180	5 20
E H Davis	104	6,770	5 00
E H Davis	18	1,040	3 50
E H Davis	18	1,040	3 50
S Musselman	125	10,320	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

E H Davis	119

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE WORK OF THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' CLIQUE.

The construction of the Anti-Reform Legislative ticket attracts attention for its adaptability to Ring objects.

When the Reform Movement was inaugurated the office-holders' clique objected by saying that although there were causes of complaint, they would be removed when next the party acted, and that the only way to work out Reform was to act with them. When the reform ticket was nominated, they admitted its great worth and strength and virtually conceded its election, unless they nominated a better, at least one equally as good, which they took great pains to promise. Republicans were asked to refrain from committing themselves to the support of the Reformers, and to "stand by the party;" for in the fulfillment of the pledge of "better men" everything that was desired would be gained. The errors of the past were conceded, but there would surely be amendment in the future.

It is probable that a considerable body of Republicans who strongly sympathized with the Reformers, consented under these appeals to await the action of those who styled themselves "regulars" and cried "stand by the party" so loudly.

Meanwhile a huge Job of the Court House Ring came to light, showing that while pledges were still on their lips the leaders were waist deep in corruption; that while pleading with Republicans to "stand by the party" they were using it to plunder the tax payers and make money by exercising the power the party conferred on them. Thus has been shown what is their idea of redeeming solemn pledges and what is meant by "standing by the party."

Still there was a disposition on the part of many to await the action of the Convention of the office-holding clique. It might, they argued, fall into the hands of the people, and the "better men" so liberally promised be forthcoming in the Convention according to promise. One thing is to be particularly observed, and probably has not escaped the attention of the public, which is, that the leaders and lobby appeared in strong force in the Legislative Convention. The Congressional Convention had been "set up," and in the County Convention the contest for the spoils would be fought out between those who for nearly a score of years have bought and sold, cheated, "marked" in and "marked" out each other, after the style of gamblers most expert at "stocking the cards" and "cheating round the board." It was with the action of the Legislative Convention that the Ring were chiefly concerned, for it would bear a direct relation to the games to be played at Harrisburg—the field of "Roosters" and "Pinchers"—and schemes for plundering the State as well as the local public through special legislation after the fashion of the fifty thousand dollar indexing job by the Court House Ring. The State Treasurership was also at stake, and the interest of Mr. CAMERON, as remotely effected, was to be taken care of as well. It was in the Legislative Convention, therefore, that the greatest stakes were to be played for, and here the heroes of an hundred battles and bargains appeared in strong force. Some persons thought it was to redeem the pledges they had given, that there existed a friendly strife for the honor of presenting the "better men" whose presence on the ticket was to disperse the Reformers; and some were loth to believe that they were there to secure themselves in power for another year at least at Harrisburg, and in possession of the hoped for spoils—State Treasurership and all.

Well, the people have had nearly a week in which to examine the nominations, compare them with the Reform ticket, and see how the pledges of the Ring have been redeemed; but the most diligent search has not sufficed to find the "better men" or discover anybody or anything outside of the old set of spoils hunters. The "better men" are nowhere to be found, and it is as plain as the sun at unclouded noonday that the leaders mustered so strongly in the Convention for no other reason in the world than to make certain that men were not nominated who would be independent of them at Harrisburg. It was tools of themselves, not representatives of the people, that they wanted. It took courage to thus brave public opinion on every hand demanding reform, but courage the clique have, a quality by no means confined to men with good objects only in view.

How have the clique kept their promises? By falsifying every one of them. How has the pledge of "better men" been redeemed? By nominating the old set with certain exceptions—changes which are no improvement. Why were Messrs. WALTON and MILLAR left off the legislative ticket? Was it because they were the best men of the last delegation, and could be no longer trusted by the clique? So it would seem. What bargain, what understanding, what consideration transformed the MACKEYS the ERRETTS, the STEELS and other bitter enemies last year into close friends and supporters of ANDERSON, for whom HOWARD was cast aside like an old shoe?

The truth is, they have the clique made greater exertions to "set up" a ticket composed of super-serviceable men, and never before have they been so successful. Any reform would be just so much abatement of their power and loss of spoils. In just the proportion "better men" were placed on the ticket would they be the losers, and this was the year when they could not afford to lose anything. They preferred to brave the universal demand for improvement to risking anything regarding their intended operations at Harrisburg. And in this sense they have risked nothing, though they have defied popular sentiment. It is yet to be determined whether they will be successful in braving public opinion and running counter to the demand for reform which is everywhere heard.

Forour part we have not a particle of doubt about the result. The people are not going to be cheated. They perceive that the Ring ticket is for ulterior objects, that instead of getting better, things will be worse than ever, if it is elected; that it has been nominated in the interest of jobbery and special legislation. That Jobs, Contracts, fat offices, unexpended balances and Spoil lie back of these nominations, who can doubt? That this handiwork of the office-holders' clique is for a purpose—a purpose foreign to the general welfare, selfish and corrupt, who will question?

But the clique have over-acted. The people are against them. Those who have waited are now convinced. Since the office-holders' convention voters by the hundred have been taking sides with the Reformers by proclaiming their intention to support their candidates, whose election is already assured.

KING WILLIAM recently declared that the only terms on which peace was attainable would be the "dethronment of NAPOLEON, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, the total or partial payment by France of the cost of the war to Prussia, and guaranties that France would not in the future undertake to take revenge for present defeats. The first, and perhaps some will consider the most difficult of these conditions, has probably been partially realized in the surrender of NAPOLEON and the army under MACMAHON—though the fact that he is prisoner of war does not necessarily dispose of him as Emperor. Alsace and Lorraine are held by the Prussians, and it is possible that indemnity may be obtained; but to the exaction as to the future France will scarcely accede, and in this she may be able to command the support of other nations and save herself from humiliation. This exaction, if enforced on her, would be total humiliation, and amount to consignment to a place among the minor nations of Europe, as a war-making power, where at any rate she will probably remain for some time to come. France and Confederated Germany have about an equal population. The military system of Germany has enabled her to demonstrate her superiority. Not this alone. Her civilization as relates to the education of the people, the development of her resources and keeping down to a certain extent whatever weakens a nation as a war power, have given Prussia the mastery in the present struggle. These conditions are not temporary or accidental, and must be taken into account in estimating the actual strength and future position of the two nations towards each other and the other nations.

ARE YOU IN EARNEST?

"How bad are our politics!" How corrupt our Legislature has become!" "Why will parties persist in nominating such candidates!" "Shall we never have Reform?" These and similar exclamations ring in our ears from one year's end to the other, uttered by the great mass of the community, and, no doubt, express the real sentiment of the great body of voters.

Right here, in Allegheny county, we are going to find out whether or not such is the fact, what proportion of the voting population is ready to act out their professions, how many there are who will embrace the opportunity to reform the evils of which they complain, and how many will assist to perpetuate them.

The nomination of the Reform ticket affords the opportunity for testing the question. It is precisely what the Reformers mean, and there is no evading the issue. The Reform candidates are men over whom we can draw this line. Without exception they are not only men of capacity and intelligence, but men of such standing in the community as to forbid the suspicion of corrupt action or unworthy motive. Scan them closely, and they will stand the test, every man of them. Compare the Reform ticket with the ticket of the so-called "regulars." The "regular" nominees may be reputable men, but they are no better than have represented us for years in Harrisburg. Many think that, in some respects, they are not their equals. But of them this is true: *They are the representatives and servants of the Ring politicians.* Their influence will not be felt in favor of improvement at Harrisburg. *With two exceptions they are the same old set*, to whom attaches the odium of jobbery and special legislation. As actors in the past they guarantee nothing for the future. The regular ticket as a whole forbids the idea of improvement, and if elected, insures a repetition of the past.

The same may be said of the other nominees, for Congress and the county offices. On the one hand we find professional office-seekers and office-holders—Ring men, whose politics mean a livelihood out of the public money making. On the other hand the Reformers have presented candidates of the opposite character. There is not a professional politician among them all. Stern Republicans, upright citizens, possessing intelligence and capacity, they fit perfectly the true idea of Reform.

Here, then, we have two tickets, differing as do light and darkness, right and wrong. The question recurs: Are the thousands of Republicans who, from one year's end to the other, bemoan the evils of our politics, complain of the low standard of candidates, writhe under the load of taxation, express their disgust for special legislation and utter the longing for a change,—*Are you in earnest?* DO YOU REALLY WANT REFORM? Or are you ready to eat your words, take back your complaints and join hands with the authors of everything of which you complain?

It is supposed that there is a public as well as an individual conscience. To the public conscience no less than to the consciences of individual voters comes back the question: Shall there be Reform? Men either do or do not mean what they continually profess. They are either honest and prepared to stand up to their professions, or they are not and prepared to get down in the gutter with leaders whom they pretend to despise. Which is it?

HOW IT HAPPENED.

What will happen next? is the question which perhaps best denotes the attitude in which the average mind has been left by the latest European dispatches at the time we write. The announcement by the Paris government of their purpose to continue the conflict was the action to be expected from the head of the French people on first hearing of the crushing disaster at Sedan. Doubtless the proclamation issued by them expressed the natural feeling and impulse of the high spirited nation to whom it makes appeal. But even the resolve thus declared under the prompting of the moment, perhaps does not make certain the prolongation of the war. The sober second thought, reflection on the hopelessness of the best possible efforts, and the urgent interposition of the neutral powers may still lead to a change of purpose. But evidently the spirit of the nation is not yet broken, and it is quite possible that, even in despair of solidly advantageous results in battle, or of expelling the invaders from their soil, they may by a spontaneous and almost undirected movement rush to arms and fighting for revenge rather than victory, seek compensation for humiliation in mere blood. History we suppose furnishes no parallel to the position in which France is now placed and therefore furnishes no aid in the endeavor to divine the conduct of its people under the circumstances. When invaded and humiliated in other days, the calamity came after long wars with vicissitude of victory and defeat, in the course of which the national resources had been gradually exhausted and the national spirit by degrees toned down and thus prepared for the consummation. As in the case of a person to whom death comes as the consequence of lingering disease, the catastrophe was divested of half its horrors by being long looked forward to. Some alleviation or consolatory to pride was the fact that not a single nation but a coalition of powers was the author of the overthrows. In the present case, France in the fullness of her strength and glory, after many years of prosperous life and exultingly confident and joyful in her future, provoked the conflict which has resulted in overwhelming defeat. And the prostration before her single antagonist is not the outcome of many years of sanguinary warfare, marked by triumphs as well as reverses. A little more than one month of uniform victory to her enemy and of uniform defeat to herself; has sufficed to reduce her to her present plight. Proud, ambitious, powerful, gallant France, as now grasped by her antagonist, may remind us of a man in the fullness of his health and strength seized with the agonies of death. The world finds it difficult to believe in the catastrophe, almost suspecting that there must be somewhere a mistake or delusion.

Concerning the causes of the catastrophe, we may be sure beforehand that the world will hardly contain the books that will be written, not to mention the pamphlets, brochures, leading articles, &c. Perhaps just at the present moment most people in this country are less interested in knowing the real grounds of Prussian success than in knowing the reasons to which intelligent Frenchmen ascribe the singular failure of the French arms. The admirable military qualities of the Germans, especially of the Prussians, their intelligence and perfect discipline, and the consummate generalship by which they have been led, suffice to justify and account for German victories. The matter requiring explanation is the uniform continuous succession of defeats suffered by their enemy. Early in the war EDMOND ABOUT, then a correspondent with the army, stated that the subaltern officers, soldiers and respectable citizens in the region of the late battle were unanimous in denouncing the ignorance and infatuation of the chiefs in command. They were not only ignorant of the topography of the country, though a part of France, but they were not willing to learn it. ABOUT himself encountered a General who was galloping away from Phalsburg which he fancied he was approaching. In Lorraine and Alsace, he says, leading inhabitants placed themselves at the service of the generals to act as guides and to aid in exploring the forests. Their offers were rejected with "superb disdain." "The French army was sufficient for itself and needed no assistance from outsiders." The same writer says:

> "Most of our military chiefs learned war in Africa, in fighting against the Arabs, the worst tacticians in the world; they were persuaded that victory was easy, that time has little value, that they could repair their own mistakes and counterbalance the faults of others. This deplorable confidence did not prevent us from succeeding at Rome, in the Crimea, in Cochin-China, in China, in Lombardy, and even for a long time in Mexico. Nevertheless, observe that the first assault on Rome in April, 1849, miserably failed through the fault of the commander, and that the war for the Crimea would have been shortened by a year, if the chiefs had pushed right on to Sebastopol after the battle of the Alma. The fifteen days of last month (July) frivolously wasted by our commanders have changed the campaign in France into a campaign in France. Four days, still more foolishly employed in celebrating the anniversary of victory of Saarbruck, brought on the defeat of Forbach. For the first time in a long while we have before us an enemy who makes no mistakes. It is the time or never when we should make none ourselves."

These criticisms of the French Generals made at the beginning of the conflict have been verified almost daily since. The inefficiency of bravery and even discipline in soldiers ill commanded has been constantly illustrated during the war. The government having plunged the country into hostilities, knowing that its army would be vastly outnumbered by that of its antagonist, the Generals have in nothing shown their lack of skill more clearly than in always permitting the Prussians to outnumber them in battle. The first NAPOLEON owed his brilliant success to the skill with which he contrived to concentrate his troops and attack his adversaries separately. In the present contest the Prussians have used this piece of Napoleonic tactics with splendid effect, while the French have utterly failed to apply it. It is safe to say that in every battle, the latter have been largely outnumbered by the former, and probably the Germans themselves will say that to this circumstance their victory has been always mainly due. Nor, when naming the causes of French defeat, must we forget to mention the deplorable condition of their commissariat. This alone would have been sufficient to produce disaster. Lack of preparation, incompetent commanders who owed their appointment to favoritism, an utterly defective and corruptly managed organization for furnishing the army with supplies and with the means of movement; these are the causes assigned by the French for their comparatively easy defeat. As we are surveying the subject from the French point of view, we may quote an additional suggestion from the last letter of M. F. GAILLARDET to the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*. Having dwelt at some length on the topics briefly discussed above, he says:

> "Then, if to these you add the confidence and generosity of our generals which shrink from the employment of spies, disdain the employment of scouts, and from humanity abstain from burning the woods behind which our adversaries almost constantly keep themselves concealed; then you have all the causes to which we have owed our reverses. A Prussian journal has given a cynical resume of them in the sentence: 'The French know not either how to reconnoiter or to spy, or to manœuvre.'"

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' JUGGLE.

We are glad to see that the example of the Reform Convention has had one good effect at least in compelling a *viva voce* vote in the Legislative Convention of Tuesday. It failed, however, in that which was intrusted with the disposal of the offices of profit and the effect is shown in the crowding of candidates as well as delegates around the Secretaries' stand and the confusion and clamor which made of the whole thing a sort of pandemonium.

There can be but two reasons for this persistent adherence to the old system—one to make an opening for fraud and influence at the Secretaries' desk, and the other to enable the delegates to conceal their votes, in order that they may not be held to answer for them. To say that it is to save time is the merest subterfuge. The roll is called and the *yeas and nays* are taken in Congress in less than fifteen minutes. If the members were required to go up to the Clerk's table and make their marks, a matter of two hours would scarcely accomplish it.

We have already observed upon the tumultuary and disgraceful character of the scramble on Tuesday, wherein delegates and candidates were all mingled *higgle-de-piggledy* in the general *row*, except such of the former, of course, as left either in disgust or from want of interest, and turned over the whole affair to the general mob. If the people could have been there to see how candidates are manufactured for them, they would have incontinently taken their hats also, after the example of the delegates, whose *proxies* were so kindly appointed for them by the Convention, at the instance of the leaders, whose voices were so potential throughout that they had only to speak, and whatever they ordered was submissively done. They could not have failed to realize what a complete automaton the whole thing was—moving as it did like a dancing-jack at the pull of the wires—and why it is that the showmen insist so strongly upon maintaining a species of machinery which places all the strings in their own hands and persuades some silly people, some over-grown children, nay, our candidates and possibly delegates themselves into the belief that the whole thing is real, and that these dancing figures are actually moving of their own volition.

We rather admire the tactics of the *marksmen* in popping away from behind a curtain, and cannot dispute their courage in saying to their constituents, if they have any, that it is none of their business how they vote, provided they obey the managers. But what is the gain if a *viva voce* vote is to be suppressed like HOLOFERNES' resolutions and the Crawford county returns? Why is it that we are not furnished with a report of the *yeas* and *nays*? Who knows how anybody voted even in the Legislative Convention? We call for the yeas and nays in order that we may be able to compute just how many constituents each candidate has behind him to warrant him in saying that he is the choice of the 25,000 Republicans of Allegheny, and that any good party man is under an obligation to support him.

FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY.

German unity, even at this present stage of the war, is everywhere regarded as an accomplished fact. And as no solid reason exists why they should not, Americans very generally hail the consummation with unmingled satisfaction. It must, however, be admitted that some of the notions on the subject prevalent among us are rather vague. An impression by no means favorable to the character of the Prussian rule serves merely to depress, not to destroy the hopes inspired by the great fact of the time, that the Germans are at length, or at least believe themselves a united people. In the absence of exact knowledge, with many these pleasing anticipations seem to rest on the general conviction that union is in itself a good thing and must therefore be good for the Germans, while others found their cheerful hopes upon the speedy substitution of republican for monarchical government in Germany as the result of its unification. In certain American newspapers it is constantly either taken for granted, or else insisted upon with more or less show of argument, that the House of Hohenzollern has become an anachronism, that with the end of the present conflict whatever useful purpose it may have served will cease, and that the inevitable consequence will be the inauguration of a republic. We believe, however, that whatever interest attaches to this subject is felt chiefly by native Americans and by those emigrants from Germany who retain some remnant of the Democratic enthusiasm which led to their expatriation. Many born Americans in particular are quite dominated by the "egregious mistake," deplored by a Roman court poet, that it is "slavery" to live under the sway of even "a pious king." Entertaining that belief, they of course assume that a result received by Germans as deliverance from political evil, must include the establishment of self government. But intelligent Germans do not so view the subject. In a late number of the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, a long article is devoted to the discussion of "the form of German unity," for the purpose of setting aside as quite untenable and one-sided the "American notion" to which we have referred. Some of the thoughts of the writer will be interesting to our readers. The belief naturally so common in this country, that the American Government is a model for all other nations, is rejected as the product of the merest shallowness and historical ignorance, which, failing to recognize the law of variety or manifoldness everywhere exemplified in life, assumes that a political form useful for one people must be adapted for all. Readily granting that a republic is theoretically the form of government at once most perfect and most worthy of a great nation, he holds that it demands peculiar historical conditions and that from the co-operation of the natural qualities and external relations of the people the means of its appropriate development must be derived. Even then incessant vigilance is required to prevent its corruption. Artificially to impose the republican form upon a mature nation existing under wholly different historical conditions, in the light neither of history nor common sense, promises any good issue. With respect to Germany in particular, the writer thinks that whoever considers the differences of various kinds between that country and America, in relations, purposes, history, social state, &c., will conclude that a monarchy would not work more disastrously upon the character of the American people than would a republic upon the character of the Germans. At least for the present. Indeed it seems to him as possible that we shall some time have a King here as that they shall have a republic there. "Besides, one must still know very little about government, who does not know that, as the greatest freedom of a people is compatible with monarchy, so also the greatest tyranny may exist in a republic." The interesting statement is then made that many of those Germans who in 1848 and 1849 incurred exile by their frustrated attempts at the overthrow of the Kings and the inauguration of a great federative republic, now look back at those endeavors as mere ideological dreams, while the disgust with which they then regarded the rule under which they had lived and the high admiration with which they gazed at the American democracy, have given place to the conviction that "all evil is not in the one form of government nor all good in the other." Passing to the consideration of the means by which German unity was at length initiated by Prussia, the *Staats-Zeitung* is of opinion that in no other way could it have been effected. Only by the power of "revolution from above downward, only in the established ways of kingly power was it possible to break through the dynastic and individualistic barriers which opposed union and which had found their highest expression in the German *Bund*." By breaking loose from that miserable federation and meeting with the sword Austria, the upholder of the old system, Prussia in 1866 did more for German unity than was effected by the entire revolution of 1848. It is admitted that the King of Prussia, and perhaps BISMARCK, were possibly influenced by the merely selfish desire to aggrandize their own country and the Hohenzollern dynasty; but it is the peculiarity of that dynasty, to become a new central point for the German people, that every great act performed by it accrues to the advantage of Germany, and that every increase of its power becomes the means of enhancing the national vital energy of the German people. NAPOLEON III. seems to have recognized this quality of the Prussian dynasty. At this he struck, with the result already known. In view of these considerations, the *Staats-Zeitung* concludes that this is not the time to talk about the abdication, or the approaching downfall of the House of Hohenzollern—or to predict the early establishment of a republic in Germany. On the contrary, the people will hail with joy the restoration of the Empire with the King of Prussia at its head. While the nation whose efforts and sacrifices achieve the result, will not renounce the right of the freest and most complete spontaneity, they will gratefully recognize the House of Hohenzollern as the center of German unity, and as essential to its best development.

THE CONVENTIONS AND THE TARIFF.

We note among the doings of the late office holders' Convention that in the very first of their resolutions they point with pride to the fact that at the last session of Congress "*the Tariff Imposts have been reduced to the extent of thirty millions of dollars*," while in a subsequent resolution they *profess* that they remain, as heretofore, heartily in favor of Protection.

When it is understood, as it will be, that the reduction was largely on *iron*, and other articles interfering with *our own labor*, while at the same time an income tax was levied upon domestic industry and skill and enterprise, by way of compensation for this loss to the general revenue, we are rather surprised at the boast, and still more so at the asseveration of friendliness to Protection in the face of it.

We are much mistaken if this particular aspect of the legislation of last session, which draws upon these conventions for their first encomiums, is not as much due to the Democratic Free Trade votes, as to the predominance of the Republican party in Congress. Be it, however, as it may, while we have always favored the removal of all unnecessary burdens, we are not of those now so aimed at their *tariff* in order to preserve *direct taxation*, or thanked anybody for doing it. Our policy has been to relieve *our own labor* in the first instance. The Ring-leaders point with pride to the relief of that which is *foreign*.

Perhaps, however, all this is to be accounted for by the fact that the manufacturers have given offense to the clique by enlisting themselves on the side of Reform, and signing the call for the first Convention. It is no secret that the Managers, whose power was threatened, have been in the habit of saying that "if the manufacturers chose to imperil the District by quarrelling with their domination, it was no business of theirs. The tariff was for *their* benefit exclusively, and they (the Managers, could get along very well without it." If they did prefer subsequent revolution, declaring themselves, as of old, in favor of protection, it was doubtless only from the fear that the omission would excite remark and suspicion amongst a people whose opinions on this subject are so well understood.

FRANCE PROTECTOR OF THE HOLY SEE.

According to the *Unita Cattolica*, the the newspaper organ of the Jesuits in Rome, a secret treaty between France and Italy guarantees the Pope against the loss of his temporal power through the occupation of Rome by the Italian Monarchy. By the terms of the alleged treaty, it seems, VICTOR EMANUEL binds himself not to seize Rome, but if the necessities of his position should compel him to do so (which might easily happen), then on the very day on which his troops enter the city, certain additional conditions of the engagement between France and Italy come into force. The annexation of Rome to the Italian peninsula shall be compensated by the *annexation of Piedmont from Novara to Savona*, Alessandria excepted, *and of the Island of Sardinia to France. The latter island France binds herself to surrender in whole to the Pope.* The two governments then agree; first, to pay a yearly allowance (liberal no doubt) to his Holiness; in the second place, to secure him a loan on advantageous conditions for removing the marshes, *reforming* the waste lands, building railroads, and in other ways improving the island; and, in the third place, should revolution disturb the Pope's new domain, they agree to co-operate in its suppression. We are informed that the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, some time ago announced the existence of such a secret treaty; and the confirmation of the statement by the aforesaid Jesuit journal certainly makes it seem probable enough. Then, the allegation receives a sort of confirmation from another consideration. As long as LOUIS NAPOLEON has any hope that his dynasty will continue to reign over France, it is unlikely that he will cease to show himself as the protector of the Romish Church. While the multitudinous sceptics among his subjects are—most of them—Indifferent about the matter, it is still true that the pride of Catholic France is involved in the fidelity of its sovereigns to the Church of Rome with all its mediæval elements and appendages, the temporal power included, and that as long as France remains a Catholic country, no King who disregards the ancient relation can command the sympathies of a majority of the French people. Even THIERS, a Protestant, we believe, has more than once approved himself a vehement champion of the temporal power. To account in part for the feeling of French Catholics on the subject, we must look far back into the past. Long ago, even in the eighth century, when ATAULF, King of the Lombards, seized the exarchate of Ravenna and laid siege to Rome, Pope STEPHEN fled into Gaul and demanded of the Franes assistance for the **Holy** See in danger. "He was received with transports of joy and as a sort of divinity," says an old French chronicle. PEPPIN, King of the Franes, the chief of a new race, took advantage of the presence of the pontiff to impart to his royalty a sacerdotal and divine character. He thus sought to render himself holy and inviolable in the eyes of his companions and of the conquered tribes, believing that a ceremony borrowed from the Jews would make of him, like DAVID, a chosen one of GOD, and would do for him what baptism had done for CLOVIS. He was, therefore, a second time crowned at Rhelms, by the hand of Pope STEPHEN, who declared that the new King "held his crown from **God** alone by the intercession of the holy apostles." At the same time and in the name of the Roman people, he recognized PEPPIN and his two sons as patricians of Rome, a dignity which gave them the sovereignty of that city during the suspension of the imperial power. This solemn consecration, by the way, as many of our readers know, was the origin of divine right in the history of European monarchies. It was also the foundation of the middle age political system, in which the Pope was the supreme sovereign as the representative of God. With these, however, we are not concerned just now, but with acts of PEPPIN which followed his consecration. He crossed the Alps, defeated the Lombards who were troubling Pope STEPHEN, seized the exarchate of Ravenna and gave it to his Holiness and the Roman Republic and thus *politically constituted the temporal power of the Popes*. But no sooner had the Franes returned home than the Lombards again laid siege to Rome. With loud and earnest appeal the Pope called upon his deliverers, the Franc patricians, to come to his rescue once more, and as they did not come quickly enough, he sent to PEPPIN and the whole nation *a letter written by Saint Peter himself* which implored them to save his church and his people. The Franes recrossed the Alps, thrashed the Lombards, made them restore the Pentapole, Ravenna and the whole exarchate, which they formally made over to Saint PETER. These facts, familliar to all intelligent French Catholics as the story of Yorktown and Lafayette's American career are to us, form proud and sacred recollections to them. To devout French people the title of "oldest son of the church," which belongs to their King, is not the empty name that the title of defender of the Faith borne by English monarchs is to English Protestants. The favors and protection extended by French Kings to the Head of the church in the past, are among the cherished memories of the national history to all truly pious French believers—and by reviving such blessed *souvenirs* through his timely interposition, to deliver the Holy Father from peril and the temporal dominions from destruction, NAPOLEON III, in the estimation of a majority of the nation, did much to make good his title to the throne of France.

Devotees of the Catholic faith, of course, approved the interposition as a measure justified by its own merits and the circumstances of the case. Many others, not devout, some of them Protestants, thought the policy warranted for the sake of the maintenance of the Pope's independence. But it is certain that few Frenchmen, not Red Republicans, are unmoved by those great historical traditions of which we have spoken; that few of them fail to derive gratification from the fact that throughout the wide-reaching Catholic world France is everywhere daily thought of as the protector of the Papacy. Hence it seems unlikely that even under the necessities of the German war, the French Emperor left the Holy Father "naked to his enemies," or failed to make an arrangement certain to secure the continuance of the temporal power.

REFORM IS THE REGULAR ORGANIZATION.

If the growling and denunciation in which many of those who have heretofore adhered to what has been, by courtesy, called the *regular* organization are indulging themselves may be taken as an index of the popular feeling in that wing of the party, there is deep and wide-spread dissatisfaction with the ticket made by the Conventions of the 30th of August. The junior "organ" openly repudiates the Senatorial nomination and those of *three* of the nominees for the Assembly, and gives but a feeble and qualified indorsement to a fourth. We hope that there now will be an end of the child's talk of "reform in the regular organization." The seat and center of corruption is just that thing called the "regular organization." The great masses of the party are honest and devoted to the principles of the Republican party. A corrupt Ring has seized the organization. That Ring must be smashed and their usurped places regained and filled by men in whom the party has confidence. Let Republicans remember that the "regular organization" and the Ring of intriguing, corrupt politicians are identical. Reform is impossible without a repudiation of the Ring.

The Reform Republicans understood this very well, and took precisely the true ground. They knew very well that the Ring in this city, with their caucuses and combinations, could control any convention composed of ordinary material. Their tactics are of the CAMERONIAN school, and their agencies are political brokerage, flattery of the ambitious hopes of aspirants for public place in the future, and an employment of all the means which can operate to unloosen the bonds of pledges and sap the foundations of good faith. The Reformers will give battle to the Ring, otherwise called the "regular organization," at the polls; and unless a more than Egyptian darkness has fallen on the people, will discomfort and crush them forever.

The penny-whistle cry for reform in the "regular organization" came from the Ring, and its feeble echo has already died away.

ANOTHER DODGE.

The Manager's Convention of Tuesday, realizing the necessity of satisfying in some way the public demands for reform, as suggested by its true friends, have treated the people with a resolution on the subject of the inordinate salaries of office holders. Like all the others, however, which they have been constrained to pass, it results in nothing but a dodge; its tenor being that, instead of paying the excess into the Treasury in accordance with the general law, the fees themselves shall be reduced, the engineers of the Convention well understanding that as the fees themselves are not complained of, and in many counties amount to a mere compensation, such a measure would be impracticable. Not proposing to strip their own creatures who are Ring managers themselves of the extravagant emoluments which make such offices as that of Sheriff a subject of perpetual contention, and contribute so largely to keep up the present corrupt system for the benefit of a few people, they endeavor to evade it by the suggestion of a general reduction of the fees which are not complained of by the people, instead of providing that they shall be applied to ease the public burthens by paying over the surplus to the treasury of the county. If the taxpayers want relief from high salaries and endlessly recurring *jobs*, they will look in vain for it to men who pass evasive resolutions on the subject only because the public attention has just now been so strongly aroused to the abuses which they have introduced and fostered as to make it necessary for them to make professions of good behavior in the future, which they have not the remotest idea of carrying out by honest and genuine reforms.

WHAT WAS THE MANAGERS' VOTE AT THE DELEGATE ELECTION?

On this point the "organs," regular and irregular, do not seem to harmonize. The senior informed its readers, in the first place, that it was 10 000. The returns actually furnished bring it down to 2,200. The junior is since quoted by the senior as raising it again to 8,000. The returns themselves, so far as regards the county, have been suppressed—or perhaps rather handed over for *manipulation* to the Committee—if they have been actually thrown into the waste basket, in obedience to Mr. MARSHALL'S suggestion that the Convention was too thin to take them up or discuss them. Should they ever appear, however, the probability is that they will be so altered as to make them count to the best advantage. We have reason to doubt whether they even amounted to as much as 2,200. We believe it to be the fact that one or more at least of the most prominent members of the Executive Committee did actually endeavor to have the numbers exaggerated beyond the actual vote, in some instances, in and about the two cities, for the sake of the effect. We are not at liberty just now to say why we so confidently believe; but if the Chairman will take the responsibility of denying it, we may possibly feel ourselves at liberty to say why we think so.

SINCE Gen. IRWIN entered on his duties as State Treasurer one million and a quarter of the State debt has been paid off, as will appear from the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, published herewith. This is the legitimate result of the measure of reform relating to the employment of the unexpended balance of last winter. Our State credit never stood so high as at the present moment, which is due to the management of our affairs. The policy of paying off the State debt will be continued by Gen. IRWIN, and we may confidently expect that during his term it will be materially reduced in addition to what has already been retired.

Harrisburg has an empty treasury, is unable to pay its gas bill for street lamps, and the gas is cut off, involving the city in darkness nightly. The people are much exercised about the matter.

STILL GOING IT.

The following explains itself. The Ring having engineered through their Conventions, have entered on the task of engineering their ticket among the people, which they will find a difficult job. Their "strong hold" and most serviceable instrument in all their plans is the Executive Committee. Of this the leaders at no time lose sight and never permit its appointment except by themselves. At this business the leaders are at present engaged. The manner in which they get on is related by the following, from one who knows:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I thought your frequent *exposes* of the "ring" might prove beneficial to the people in the light of a warning to those political hacks who are striving to run the political machine in this county, but it seems there are some of them who cannot take a hint. Last Saturday, when the joint committee appointed by the recent Conventions met to appoint an Executive Committee to serve for the ensuing year, it was discovered that the "Ring" had, as usual, been at work. One of the Committee presented a list of names as long as his arm, and insisted that the persons named thereon should compose the Executive Committee, because the names had been suggested by the great Kreuts.

A number of prominent Republicans were named, but they were not on the "slate," did not suit the purposes of the Ring, and were therefore rejected. High words ensued, and finally one of the committee, the most influential man on it, left in disgust, stating that he would not be controlled by any "Ring." Quite a rumpus ensued, and the committee adjourned till Monday. I will post you as to the result.

A REPUBLICAN.

THE Empire is dying in Paris amid wild scenes which presage the re-enactment of the darkest in her history. It is easy to believe that affairs may be hastened to almost any extreme. That the unwise exercise of power, the ambition of one man or the delirium of an armed mob, may at any moment precipitate the concentrated mass into scenes wilder and more terrible than any Paris has ever known, there certainly are reasons to fear. TROCHU is at the head; but will he prove himself master of the situation? The determination of the Empress to visit the Emperor and the Prince in captivity was doubtless well taken—at any rate, by so doing she has placed herself in a position of security. It is altogether improbable that she or they will return again. In view of the events which have been crushed into the past month, the proclamation of the purpose to defend the city becomes an idle boast. It is barely possible that it may serve to unify and hold in something like order the people. But in view of everything it would be as safe to expect the opposite. Immediate peril, calamities actual and impending, sometimes lead men into the worst of excesses; and under circumstances like the present one might with reason predict almost anything in this direction of the populace of Paris. From the operations of the Prussian armies, and the military movements outside, where nothing is doubtful, attention is turned to Paris to learn what will be the solution to the question which so many have been asking, but which few supposed would so soon require an answer: "After the Emperor, what?"

OUR remark of a few days ago, that the "regular" Convention, in response to the appeal of the "organ" for a German on the ticket, placed "Deacon" WHITE there as a good enough candidate for the German voters, appears to have greatly displeased that sheet. It attempts to play off the "Deacon" in the character of martyr, as though we had said something awful of him, impeached his honesty in some way and terribly maligned him generally. It even asserts that our "object is to defeat Mr. WHITE." To the last count in the indictment we plead guilty. Our surprise is that the "organ" has not before found it out; but as that is a sort of day-before-yesterday paper, perhaps we ought not to be. We have not a word to say against the "Deacon's" "honesty," or his eminent "virtues" as an individual, though we cannot see precisely how he manages to be thought so well of by the Ring Jobbers who praise him so highly, and still be all the "organ" says he is. All we are saying about the "Deacon" is with reference to his being a good enough candidate for the Germans." We are simply examining on what ground he can be considered as a fair concession to that class of our fellow citizens whom the "organ" undertook to conciliate with a candidate. We are aware that he is terribly down on lager and all who think well of it as a beverage—which is a good deal imbibed just at present over the splendid successes of the Germans in France—but probably the "organ" can make that plain when it comes to whip the Germans into line for the "Deacon" and his Ring associates.

THE New York *Evening Post*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Gazette* and the St. Louis *Democrat* have within a few years thought it possible to be Republican and Free Trade at the same time. Lately, however, the two first-named journals have come to consider the theory of Free Trade as greater than the national services of the Republican party, and have maintained that a Free-Trade Democrat should be preferred for office to a Protectionist Republican. Yet these journals still try to keep in grace with the Republican party, in whose triumph they have grown strong, and send letters to Republican conventions. The *Tribune* had one or two of its editors in the Illinois Republican Convention last Thursday, and Mr. HORACE N. WHITE, the managing editor, was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and reported one meaning Free Trade in its flue words. To show how the Democracy regard this sympathy with them, high in the Republican ranks, the following from the Chicago *Times* is good:

> A consistent Radical newspaper comers in this city spits upon the free-trade plank which a couple of Chicago *Tribune* editors surrepticiously inserting into the Radical platform at Springfield. Undoubtedly the Radical organ is correct in saying that if the trick intended by these unsound Radical editors had been successful, the party would have been left in that the party creed should not be thus falsified. The Democracy of the west recognize the fact that the Chicago *Tribune*, while acting with the Radical party, has always upheld its service in base and erratic principles to a class of voters very many of whom scout read a Democratic paper. These voters will learn in good time that the only way to carry out the honorable principles is to support the Democratic party.

THE "organ" has heard of no discontent in the ranks of the regulars. Judging from its utterances we should say that it is not generally well informed. It entirely ignores the junior "organ," which is plain-spoken in denunciation of the nominee for Senator and three of the legislative candidates. The truth is (and the "organ" will soon learn it) that the ticket nominated on the 30th ult. is more deficient in the elements which command public confidence than any ticket presented to the voters of this county under the Republican name for years. The County Convention was the most disorderly gathering which ever met in the name of the party. The legislative Convention was more orderly and evinced some disposition to make needed reforms. Unfortunately, it had not before it the material out of which to construct a good ticket. It was compelled to fall back on the old set, the TAYLORS, HUMPHREYS, and others of whom the party have had quite enough. A striking proof of the want of public confidence in "Ring" Conventions is that good men will not even allow their names to be used as candidates before them. Some exertion was made to get first class candidates to go before the Convention, but the effort failed.

THE "organ," Wednesday morning, states that Mr. JOHN YOUNG, of McKeesport, was nominated by the Anti-Reform Convention for the office of Jury Commissioner, and compliments him for his capability, and so forth. It was given out in the Convention, and generally understood by the delegates, that Captain JOHN YOUNG, JR., of